"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Threatening; winds variable.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 80c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40½c.; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

FOREIGN.—Late advices from the South African Republic state that the Volksraad has passed the preamble to the Franchise law, making the measure effective at once. Cape Town advices state that the Parliament which is about to open will witness exciting scenes. The Opposition now talks of impeaching the Premier, Mr. Schreiner, for his attitude regarding the Boer concessions. The Afrikander Party has been the exciting cause of disgraceful rows at Worcester, where loyalists who attempted to hold a meeting were roughly handled. The military authorities are engaged in sending arms and supplies to Kimberley. THE TIMES special correspondent in London reports the illness of the Marchioness of Salisbury at Walmer Castle. The Schlesische-Zeitung, at Breslau, publishes a report that the Grand Duke George of Russia was killed by a bicycle accident. The American Line steamer Paris while entering Falmouth Harbor became unmanageable, her stern striking the end of a pier where were gathered many spectators. A panic reigned for a moment. The Yale-Harvard athletes have begun practice work at Brighton. They have been cordially welcomed by the British press. Admiral Dewey has arrived at Port Said on the United States cruiser Olympia. The offer of the Queen Regent of Spain to give up another portion of her income from the civil list has been accepted by the Cabinet. The Imperial Government at Peking has issued an edict denouncing the frauds committed in collecting the revenues.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 2.

The Molineux case was yesterday presented to the July Grand Jury. Two witnesses were examined, when an adjournment was taken until Monday.

The dismembered remains found in the water near Bay Ridge June 12 have been identified by Mrs. Frederick Luneberg of 404 East Fifty-fourth Street as portions of the body of her husband.

Page 3.

It is denied that the Sprague Electric Company has absorbed the Stanley Electric Company, as reported from Pittsfield, Mass.

The formal dissolution of the Union Tobacco Company, which is now a part of the Tobacco Trust, was yesterday announced.

A glue trust, to control the trade of the United States and Canada, has been formed. The name of the concern is the United American Glue Company, and it is capitalized at $35,000,000.

The formation of the British Oil and Cake Mills, Limited, a British corporation, with a capital of £2,250,000, was announced in this city yesterday. The new company will control linseed and cottonseed oil in England, and it is said an agreement with American companies as to prices is not improbable.

Page 4.

More deaths from lockjaw are reported. The victims were boys who celebrated July 4.

Dry Dock No. 2 at the Brooklyn Navy Yard was badly damaged by a flood, resulting from Wednesday night's storm.

The reported project to lease the Vanderbilt road, the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, was not confirmed yesterday.

Page 5.

Francis Hager, a farmer of Mount Hebron, N. J., believes he has struck gold on his farm.

The cup defender Columbia took her final spin in the Sound yesterday before leaving for Newport.

The Atlantic City Horse Show opened yesterday. There are nearly 300 entries and the number includes many fine animals.

A New Jersey Central tower operator ditched a gravel train by turning a switch and thereby prevented a serious collision.

The American Woolen Company, on the opening day of its line of goods for next Spring's delivery, received orders amounting to $1,500,000.

The cup challenger Shamrock has left the dry dock at Southampton and is at her moorings at Hythe. THE TIMES special London correspondent reports as current that Sir Thomas Lipton has promised each member of the crew a sovereign a week for life should Shamrock beat Columbia. All applications to go on board Shamrock are denied.

Page 6.

The letters of Dreyfus to his wife, written after his arrest and before his departure for Devil's Island, are about to be published by Harper & Brothers. Emile Zola has said of these letters that no guilty man could have written them.

Page 7.

Two peddlers were killed yesterday and a third injured by a trolley car in Brooklyn, which struck their wagon.

The American China Development Company and the British and Chinese Corporation, Limited, both of which are interested in railway concessions in China, have made an agreement to work together.

Page 10.

Carl Carlsen, the watchman of the Columbia Yacht Club, who was reported drowned, has turned up alive, much to the disgust of two undertakers who wanted the job of burying him.

Page 12.

The quarterly police report shows that 38,921 persons were arrested in all the borcughs.

John D. Davis and his wife started from Herald Square yesterday for San Francisco in an automobile.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company has purchased the Fourth Street pier at Hoboken and is seeking to secure other adjacent property.

John C. Ellis, ex-proprietor of the "White Elephant," on Sixth Avenue, testified, upon examination in supplementary proceedings, that he had no property.

Work has been commenced on the proposed electric railroad, driveway, and cycle path between Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach, crossing Jamaica Bay.

Policeman James Regan has been arrested and placed in jail on a charge of beating and severely injuring Max Rosenberg, a tailor, who sues for $25,000 damages.

Writs of certiorari were granted yesterday to review the assessments of the Tax Commissioners on the property of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and the Hoffman House.

The Board of Estimate yesterday authorized the issue of $4,000,000 in bonds for the completion of the new East River Bridge, and an issue of bonds, amounting to $2,880,796, for the payment of unpaid assessments.

Surrogate Varnum yesterday admitted to probate the will of Mrs. Maria Elizabeth Cleveland, which was made in France. The testatrix left the bulk of her fortune to M. F. Scuffe of Pittsburg, who saved her from drowning. The probate of the will had been disputed.

Everett P. Wheeler replied to Secretary Gage's statement on the civil service matter. Mr. Wheeler also said that he thought city appointments made in the absence of civil service regulations had been in violation of the White act. Contests in the courts over these appointments are expected.

Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies has given orders that all street lamp signs in the Borough of Manhattan shall be altered so that the name of any given street shall be at right angles to the street instead of reading along the street as heretofore. The Commissioner answers certain criticisms made in respect to the change.

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MAN KILLED BY TROLLEY CAR.

Franz Kunst, a provision dealer of 16 Ten Eyck Street, Brooklyn, was run over and fatally injured by an east-bound electric car on East Twenty-third Street yesterday. Kunst was driving a provision wagon.

The car struck the vehicle and Kunst was thrown under the car wheels. His skull was fractured. He died in Bellevue Hospital last night.

RAILWAY RATE WAR AVERTED

J. Pierpont Morgan and James J. Hill Are in Harmony.

UNITED BY JOHN S. KENNEDY

Great Northern Director Elected to the Northern Pacific Board.

Announcement of His Election to be Made Officially To-morrow—An Old Breach Healed.

Official announcement is to be made tomorrow of the election of John S. Kennedy to the Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. In the financial world there will be surprise. Railway managers will recognize astounding changes in Northwestern prospects. Of recent developments in American railway affairs, accomplished or predicted, none has been more important in its bearings.

Much official effort has been expended to keep quiet the negotiations that have led to Mr. Kennedy's election, and even up to last night no officer of the Northern Pacific Company could be induced to acknowledge that Mr. Kennedy had joined its board. That he has been formally chosen, however, is a matter of official record, and his acceptance will be on file to-day.

Under ordinary circumstances the acceptance of a railway Directorship by a rich man would be a matter of no unusual consequence, but in this incident the circumstances are extraordinary. This choice of a new Northern Pacific Director marks accomplishments that have been regarded as impossible. It is an event that heads off what has threatened to be a scourging Northwestern railway war; it is the bringing together, the joining for co-operation of two powerful railroads that have had opportunity and temptation to despoil each other dreadfully.

In railroad circles, where managers of most importance meet and confer candidly, there has recently been small doubt of the imminence of bitter fighting between the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern systems. Many and varied jealousies have been between them. In the same territory, with over half a hundred directly competitive points, they have had natural rivalries enough; but apart from such a situation has been another and much more consequential reason for war—the reason that the millionaire at the head of one system was out of sorts with the millionaire at the head of the other. James J. Hill, standing for Great Northern, was ill disposed to bow to J. Pierpont Morgan, the ruling power in Northern Pacific. It is an old and well accepted story—the differences between these two magnates—how friendly conferences ended in misunderstandings, disagreements, active antagonisms.

COMPETITION AND DEFIANCE.

Wall Street in a variety of exaggerated ways has heard of Great Northern-Northern Pacific troubles, of Clearwater Valley competitive routes, of warlike differentials, of snares on the one side, and outspoken defiance on the other. Two or three times have come representations that olive branches had met half way between Wall Street and St. Paul, and Mr. Hill has been quoted sometimes as being almost hopeful of Mr. Morgan's reformation. But quite independent of all report there has continued resolute independence upon the part of both of these strong men; and there has recently seemed scant prospect of anything akin to rapprochement.

When Northern Pacific was reorganized, influential interests were found in relations thereto suggestive of friendly intentions toward the Great Northern; but emphatic have been recent evidences that Northern Pacific control has been independent of any but Mr. Morgan's direction. Northern Pacific securities have had market courses influenced by what have been taken to be Mr. Morgan's intentions, and the general apprehension of Great Northern conflict has resulted in substantial declines for Northern Pacific shares. It has been recognized in Wall Street that in Mr. Morgan and Mr. Hill were met men of exceptional calibre—both successful in extraordinary degree by reason of their own individualism, each confident of his own judgment, each sure that his property was in superior position—determined in strong opinions diametrically opposed.

Here and there ambitious gentlemen have appeared willing to try to intervene, but thanks for pains have been their only compensation. Mr. Hill would not yield; Mr. Morgan was in Northern Pacific, as in all his record, a stalwart stayer. And from the Northwest have come frequent news tokens that competition was beginning to be aggressive. Over 2,000 miles of new road, so St. Paul dispatches have been proclaiming, were to be forthwith built for no better reason that that the two great sysems could forage in each other's territory.

And now the election of John S. Kennedy to the Northern Pacific Board ends the wars and rumors of wars.

MR. HILL'S CLOSEST FRIEND.

Of James J. Hill's personal friends, John S. Kennedy is probably the closest. Of his business colleagues Mr. Kennedy has been his chiefest. Theirs is not a new relationship. Years on years ago, when the present vast system of the Great Northern Company was but projected, John S. Kennedy, the cool-headed banker, of ripe experience, recognized in the hustling younger man a dreamer whose dreams had substance in them; and the Kennedy millions and the Kennedy influence at home and abroad were ready for Hill backing. Tremendous have been the resultant profits, and though in his rounded years John S. Kennedy has small care for business ins or outs he waives personal preference for inactivity in order to work with a will to clear a situation wherein his old-time friend has so much at stake.

Mr. Kennedy was at the birth of the Great Northern system, whose history is one of the marvels of American railway development. Five resolute men there were who took in fee simple to themselves the old St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Road, with small successes at the back of it, with chiefly the visions of James J. Hill ahead of it, the group comprising George Stephen, President of the Bank of Montreal, and now at last in Britain's peerage as Lord Mountstephen; Donald A. Smith, now Lord Strathcona, and a hero in Scotch finance; Commodore N. W. Kittson, picturesque among Northwestern business pioneers; James J. Hill and his friend, John S. Kennedy. How far and how quickly realization outran their expectations and their hopes is railway history. Now the Great Northern has a capital stock of $80,000,000, with a current market value beyond $150,000,000, and its properties warrant the recognition of over $142,000,000 direct and indirect bonded obligations as gilt-edged investments. Its tracks run beyond 4,400 miles, traversing Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, Montana, Oregon, and Washington. As a trunk line it extends from St. Paul across the great wheat belt of the Red River Valley, taps the mineral and timber districts that centre about Seattle and Spokane and Portland, holding in some important ways commanding influence upon Northern Pacific Coast traffic. Through its Northern Steamship Company it holds extraordinary advantages in trade to the Far East.

Northern Pacific's capital stock ($80,000,000 common and $75,000,000 preferred) has a market value approximating $96,000,000—somewhat over three-fifths of the market valuation of Great Northern's total share capital, the Northern Pacific system embracing about 5,000 miles—about 500 miles more than Great Northern. Its bonded liabilities aggregate $159,000,000—not quite 50 per cent. more than Great Northern's.

Northern Pacific's route is through Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington. It crosses the richest mineral districts and foremost wheat fields of the Northwest. In its Board of Directors are C. S. Mellen, President; Daniel S. Lamont, Dumont Clarke, Charles H. Coster, R. M. Gallaway, Brayton Ives, D. Willis James, W. G. Oakman, Samuel Spencer, Eben B. Thomas, James Stillman, and Oliver H. Payne.

In the great Northern Pacific Directory are Jacob H. Schiff, Henry W. Cannon, W. P. Clough, Samuel Hill, Edward Sawyer, J. Kennedy Tod, and James J. Hill.

BITTER WAR ANTICIPATED.

Such Directories are not readily moved. For such bodies to assume hostile attitudes signifies more than idle threatening—a fact which every comprehending Western railway manager has counted upon in forecasting as imminent a Northwestern railway war bitter and effectively damaging beyond past records.

John S. Kennedy, as a progressive man of business, has not much figured in the financial world as a pacificator. He has been far too busy to bother with the entanglements and antagonisms of his neighbors; and his appearance now as the mutual friend and peacemaker touching interests of such tremendous importance gives him new status. In all the list of strong men known to Wall Street, probably he alone could accomplish what is represented by his acceptance yesterday, at Mr. Morgan's invitation, of the Northern Pacific Directorship—not merely the disposal of prejudices and jealousies, but the ending of corporation collisions, the prevention of a railway war, already practically declared, whose results might have been destructive. It is seldom that in great corporation relationships such a position can be taken by any man.

Prior to the developments of the conditions which have been lately discouraging it was Wall Street anticipation that some time, in some way, there would be consolidation between the Great Northern and Northern Pacific systems, or what would in effect amount to consolidation, but there was an end to such views when it began to be whispered that Mr. Hill and Mr. Morgan were apart. Now, however, it may naturally be counted upon that all the old fashion of consolidation forecasts will forthwith appear again.

Through friendly alliance, by co-operating instead of fighting, both properties can score tremendous net gains immediately—such gains as will put at once beyond all doubt the position of Northern Pacific as well as Great Northern as big and sure dividend earners.

CAREER OF JOHN S. KENNEDY.

A Director in Many Financial and Railroad Corporations.

John Stewart Kennedy has had large business interests in this country since 1850, in which year he first came here from Scotland, where he was born, and where he was extensively interested in the iron trade. He was a partner in the banking firm of M. K. Jesup & Co. for ten years, and subsequently established the firm of J. S. Kennedy & Co., which he conducted until 1883, when he retired, leaving the business to be carried on by his partners under the name of J. Kennedy Tod & Co.

Mr. Kennedy's financial interests are still very large. He is a trustee of the United States Trust Company, the Central Trust Company, and the Provident Loan Society. He is a Director of the National Bank of Commerce, the Brooklyn Manhattan Company, the Manhattan Company, the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Public spirited and generous, Mr. Kennedy has been actively engaged in philanthropic work for many years. He built the United Charities Building at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, and gave it to be used as the headquarters of the charity organizations in this city. He is President of the Presbyterian Hospital, and Vice President of the New York Historical Society. He is a member of many clubs and art and scientific associations.

Mr. Kennedy is credited with being the largest individual holder of Great Northern Railway securities, and he is said to hold over 50,000 shares of Northern Pacific.

A DEAL IN RAILROAD BONDS.

Pittsburg and Western Securities Held by the Baltimore and Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 13.—A leading official of the Pittsburg and Western Railway was asked to-night about the story from Wall Street to the effect that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company had secured the second mortgage bonds of the Pittsburg and Western Railroad, thus securing control in the reorganization. He said:

"The second mortgage bonds are the key to the reorganization. J. Pierpont Morgan holds the first mortgage bonds, $9,700,000, taken at par, and last October the Second Mortgage Bond Committee sold over $2,100,000 in bonds to the Brice syndicate at 87½, after they were offered to the Baltimore and Ohio Reorganization Committee. These are now worth par and accumulated interest. The Baltimore and Ohio interests hold a majority of the Pittsburg and Western common stock, $8,500,000, while the preferred stock, $5,000,000, is scattered. Pittsburg capitalists who hold preferred stock want the Baltimore and Ohio to continue in control."

The official did not know that the story from Wall Street was true, but admitted that the Baltimore and Ohio has been after the second mortgage bonds.

RAILROADS TO CONSOLIDATE.

Negotiations to Merge the Monon and Southern Nearing an End.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Consolidation has now reached the roads South of Chicago. From official sources it is learned that the big Southern Railway Company, reaching to Louisville, and the Monon, which connects that city and Chicago, will soon be under one ownership. The deal for the amalgamation of these two properties is said to be nearing a close.

In addition to the absorption of the Monon, the Cincinnati Southern is to be purchased by the Southern, or the syndicate representing it, which is believed to be the same one that bought the Alton, the St. Louis, and Northern Short Line, the Monon, and several other small lines.

When the syndicate has finished its work there will be only three or four of the large railroad systems running south and southwest from Chicago that will be without the fold.

If the Southern-Monon deal, which is the latest one, goes through the syndicate will control these two systems, the Missouri Pacific, St. Louis and Iron Mountain, Texas Pacific, St. Louis and Northern Short Line, the Alton, and the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf. The last-named road is now in the hands of receivers, but it is being reorganized, and will be bought in by the Harriman pool.

WANT SMOKELESS LOCOMOTIVES.

Company with $6,000,000 Capital Chartered in Delaware Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 13.—Capitalists from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Washington to-day secured a charter at Dover for the Locomotive Smoke Preventative Company, with a capital of $6,000,000.

The company's charter, which will cost annually nearly $900 in taxes, gives it especial power to manufacture and acquire patents and inventions for the prevention of smoke from locomotive engines and to encourage and produce economical results in the consumption of coal.

The company will have offices in New York, Boston, and Dover.

OMAHA TICKET BROKERS LOSE.

Court Decides Against Them in Case to Test Ordinance.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., July 13.—The local authorities have undertaken to regulate the Omaha ticket brokers, and to-day the District Court decided that the ordinance passed by the City Council on this subject was legal and constitutional.

The ordinance provides that every person engaging in that business shall give a bond for $2,000, signed by a reputable guarantee company, and the bond stipulates that every ticket sold is guaranteed, and if not guaranteed the money must be refunded. Further provisions were made in which no hawking of tickets upon the street was permitted, but all business had to be transacted at a regular place of business. The brokers made a test case with C. Larson. He was arrested, and filed a petition for habeas corpus. The court refused to grant the writ.

TO RECOIN CERTAIN MONEY.

Suggestion at Washington for Getting Rid of Spurious Silver.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—A suggestion attributed to the Treasury Department, but not sanctioned by any authority there, to get rid of an increasing number of spurious silver coins by recoining it in all denominations, was put forth to-day. The multiplication of counterfeit coins closely resembling the genuine is encouraged it is believed by the cheapness of silver, and the remedy offered for the consideration of the Mint officers is to recoin all the outstanding pieces in larger sizes, and thus shut out the accumulated counterfeit coins.

This notion, if approved at the Treasury office, would cause some loss to the Government, which would soon appear in the books, but it would keep the mints very busy, if Congress was willing to countenance a new ratio in this way. The Government, as well as the counterfeiters, would lose profits by a change in the weight of each of the silver coins.

RECRUITS COMPLAIN OF FARE.

New Yorkers En Route to Manila Say They Are Nearly Starved.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 13.—Recruits from New York object to the treatment received from the Government even at this early date.

"For heaven's sake, get some policeman to lock me up so I won't have to go to war," said a young recruit in Cincinnati this evening. He was one of forty men who passed through Cincinnati en route to Manila by way of San Francisco. The boys expect to be attached to the Twenty-first regulars. They were nearly all from New York, and they were homesick. Ten of the men had dropped out since the train left New York. One of them said:

"We have just come from Governors Island, where we were nearly starved. We had corn cakes for breakfast and leathery potatoes for dinner and supper. No towels or soap were given to us, and on the train we have had to shift for ourselves. I'm willing to fight, but don't like the way this is starting out."

AN ODD CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

Veteran Wants the Government to Pay for His Unharvested Crops.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—One of the oddest claims ever made against the Government was disallowed yesterday by the Controller of the Treasury on an appeal from a decision by the Auditor of the War Department. The claimant, whose name is withheld, wants the Government to pay for crops which ripened while he was in the army, and which he, therefore, did not have a chance to harvest. He fixes the value of the crops at $23,033.60.

The claimant lives in Colorado. He enlisted in Company G, Third Colorado Cavalry, in August, 1864. He says that he told the recruiting officer he did not want to enlist because he would lose his crops, and the officer said that would be all right, and that he could have leave of absence to harvest them. On this promise, the trusting warrior enlisted. There was some unfinished business still on hand with the Southern Confederacy when his crops ripened, and in spite of his appeals his superiors thought he had better stay in the army and attend to it. He says that as wheat, corn, and vegetables were unusually high at that time this decision was a source of great pain and annoyance to him.

The Auditor holds that there is no appropriation out of which to pay for the failure of crops.

A WIDOW'S UNUSUAL SUIT.

Sued a Railroad for Not Returning Her Husband's Amputated Leg.

Special to The New York Times.

LANSING, Mich., July 13.—The Michigan Supreme Court has decided that a railroad company cannot be mulcted for damages for not returning to the widow for burial the legs of her husband, which had been amputated following his being run over by the company's cars.

The case was first tried in the Circuit Court of Grand Rapids, and resulted in the widow being given a judgment against the railroad company for $2,750. The Supreme Court itself is authority for the statement that it was unable to find an analogous case, and was therefore forced to determine the question as "one of first impression."

The amputation was performed by the company's surgeon, who cremated the limbs. The patient survived the amputation but a few hours, and after his burial his widow sued the company for damages for having been deprived of the right to give the remains of her husband a Christian burial.

The Supreme Court Justices were unanimous in the opinion that the company was not liable, having done no wrong.

National Museum Contributions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Paul Beckwith, who visited Puerto Rico and Cuba as the representative of the National Museum, to secure objects of interest to add to the historical collection now rapidly acquiring imposing proportions, has just obtained some contributions from the Reina Mercedes, including a rapid-fire gun, and will have them sent here from Norfolk. Two of the large collections of five-inch guns from the Cervera cruisers were given to the National Museum, but the Curator has not yet found space enough in which to exhibit them. The two objects which most interest visitors are the remnants of the steerage wheel of the Maine and the section of bronze ornamentation taken from the Cristobal Colon. Mr. Beckwith, who spent five months in Puerto Rico, says the climate is finer than that of Italy and the people friendly, intelligent, and not as ignorant as is popularly supposed.

At 3:30 P. M. every day but Saturday and Sunday, and every Saturday at 1:50 P. M., the New York Central's "Saratoga Limited" leaves New York. Empire State Express time; luxurious service; all Wagner cars.—Adv.

TO CHECK FAITH CURISTS

Meeting at the Waldorf Against Christian Scientists.

DRAFT OF A BILL PRESENTED

Opposition So Strong It Captured the Audience, and Nothing Definite Was Decided Upon.

A meeting was held at the Waldorf-Astoria last night to consider the preparation of a bill, to be presented to the next session of the Legislature, to regulate the practice of the mental healers and Christian Scientists. The attendance of the opposition was so large and its conduct was so aggressive that it may be said that the meeting was practically captured by mental healers.

The east room of the hotel was filled to the doors. Some of the men were in evening clothes and some of the women were elaborately gowned. Other sections of the audience looked as if they would feel more at home in Cooper Union, and there were costumes that might have caused the walls of the Waldorf-Astoria to bulge with surprise.

Theodore Sutro, President of the Medical and Legal Relief Society, presided, and George R. Phoebus, formerly a newspaper man and campaign orator, was made Secretary. Among those who signed the call were Dr. S. O. Vanderpoel, President of the New York County Medical Society; Edward Lauterbach, William Brookfield, John S. Wise, Abraham Gruber, Amos J. Cummings, John Sabine Smith, and Vernon M. Davis, but none of them was visible at the meeting. It is said that Gov. Roosevelt, Senator Depew, Bishop Potter, Mayor Van Wyck, Archbishop Corrigan, and Col. Robert G. Ingersoll were asked to be present to speak. They did not appear.

DRAFT OF A BILL.

Alderman Howard P. Okie addressed the meeting first. He submitted the rough draft of a bill for discussion, and moved that it be referred to a committee. On this motion discussion was invited, speeches to be limited to ten minutes.

The bill provides that whoever advises or persuades another against employing medical or surgical aid in case of illness or physical injury shall be guilty of misdemeanor; and in case the illness or injury results fatally shall be guilty of manslaughter, in case no medical or surgical aid has been received.

W. F. Lunt, United States Appraiser, attacked the bill fiercely as an assault against individual liberty. The audience began to applaud and laugh, which stimulated him to renewed fervor.

George E. Earlle, editor of Philanthropy, who acted as master of ceremonies, interrupted the speaker to protest against the applause, because, he said, it occupied too much time, which should be devoted to discussion.

CALLED A SANDBAGGING MEASURE.

A double round of applause followed his remarks, and Mr. Lunt immediately elicited a quadruple round by describing the proposed bill as a sandbagging measure, and saying the next step would be to forbid people from employing any but allopath physicians.

"Have you any suggestions for the improvement of the bill?" inquired the Chairman suavely.

"The common law as it stands will do all that ought to be done," replied Mr. Lunt.

Dr. Edmund F. Smith inquired whether the bill would not restrain first aid to the injured if it became law.

Alderman Okie said Mr. Lunt had misstated the bill after reading it, and Dr. Smith had misunderstood it without reading it. He pointed out that it did not forbid Christian Scientists or anybody else from practicing—only forbade advising against the employment of a regular physician. He added that he wanted criticism which was intelligent, but could very comfortably dispense with such as was otherwise.

Dr. Axel Gustofson said the Christian Scientists deny the existence of the human body. He thought the best way to reach them would be to require all who attempt to treat the sick to have physicians' certificates and to forbid the issue of certificates to all who refused to acknowledge formally their belief in the existence of the human body. [Roars of laughter.]

Dr. Abram Brothers said the Christian Scientists had gained a certain vogue because diseases frequently cure themselves, as all sensible doctors know. He thought Christian Science should be put in the realm of quackery. No doctor could promise to cure the sick. All he could do was to undertake that his patient should have the benefit of the accumulated medical knowledge of centuries. He did not pretend to understand the system of the Christian Scientists. [Derisive laughter.] He did think the people should be protected from those who proposed to ignore all the teachings of medical science and to leave diseases to kill or cure without intelligent treatment. [Applause.]

A SCIENCE NOT FOR THE POOR.

The Rev. Francis J. Clay Moran said he had studied Christian Science thoroughly, and had attended meetings and churches. The Christian Scientist began by denying that there is any body or sickness or evil or death. It was a curious thing that this religion calling itself of Christ proposed nothing for the poor. Mrs. Eddy's cheapest books were $3 and $4 each. When a reporter recently went to take a course in Christian Science he was charged $300 for his certificate, and told to collect fees always.

He had heard Mr. Norton at the Opera House say he could cure consumption, cancer, and blindness; yet an old, nearly blind man was in the audience who said he had paid Norton hundreds of dollars in vain, trying to regain his eyesight. It was another curious fact about Christian Science that it required always that there must be a man and a woman together. He favored the bill. He thought the time had come to quarantine against Christian Science as against any other public danger.

Mrs. Laura Lathrop, first reader of the Christian Science Church here, took the platform. She was handsomely dressed. Her hair was perfectly white and her complexion ruddy. She began by saying that she loved the doctors. She had been under their care twenty-three years, and knew it was not their fault that they could not cure her, for they did not know how. [Laughter.] She had proved her good-will by curing many of them. [Laughter.]

DEFENDS CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Mrs. Lathrop then began with a plea for Christian Science and an exposition of its principles. She said those who opposed it left God out of their calculations. The Christian Scientists did not pretend to cure. They left that to God.

Alderman Okie—Well, this bill does not affect you, then. It deals with the confidence steerers and bunko people who pretend to be able themselves to cure people.

Mrs. Lathrop—I don't know this gentleman, but he has so good and kind a face that I believe he would make a good Christian Scientist. [More laughter.] The money we get seems to trouble some people as much as if doctors never charged for their work or drugs. We do not deny the existence of the body. We say it is the product of the mind.

With a gentle smile Mrs. Lathrop went on to say that the reporter who said he paid $300 for a Christian Science certificate was many kinds of a liar and had told so many lies that it was impossible to meet them all. She then launched into an impassioned tribute to Mrs. Eddy. She did not assert, she said, that Mrs. Eddy was the second Christ, but her pure insight—

Dr. Bond Stow, from the rear of the room, said he wanted to hear the bill discussed. He hoped the lady would stick to the point. Mrs. Lathrop smiled benignly while the point of order was being stated and decided against her.

A WOMAN'S READY WIT.

Then she said the preceding speakers had gone so far from the point that she felt obliged to follow them, and there was more laughter. She denied that she ever advised people not to call a doctor. When she could not get patients into proper condition after four or five hours she let them call in doctors and drugs.

Alderman Okie: "Then you ought to indorse this bill."

Carroll Norton, the Christian Science leader, then spoke. He talked of mental therapeutics, mental anatomy, and causation and germs until the many wild looking people present looked yet wilder, and others stared bewildered.

He failed to answer directly when Mr. Okie asked him if he would be willing to receive an impregnation of leprosy and trust to Christian Science to heal him. Then they became involved in a discussion concerning the character of carbuncles and their relation to mental causation, and there was much confusion.

LOOKED LIKE A ROW.

Augusta E. Stetson, Christian Science reader, talked Christian Science, and Dr. Stow called her to order until it looked as if there would be a row. Mrs. Stetson was snappy and uncompromising, and demands to put Dr. Stow out came from several parts of the room. He is a very large man, however, and there was no action. She also became involved in a colloquy with the Rev. Mr. Moran.

Col. A. C. Butts spoke for the bill, and the Christian Scientists fell into fits of laughter when he said they were all people of abnormal intellects.

Dr. J. McCallum made a fiery speech against it, and John S. Crosby caused great laughter by saying that nobody would be safe under it in advising anybody, for everybody would die some time, no matter by whom treated. Henry L. Call also spoke against the bill, and so did several others.

At midnight debate was shut off, and the bill, with substitutes, was referred to a committee of nine, to be appointed.

Then the meeting adjourned, and the Christian Scientists held a jubilee among themsleves and exchanged congratulations.

FIRST COTTON BALE OF 1899.

Raised and Ginned in Texas, It Will Be Repeatedly Sold for the Benefit of Flood Sufferers.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 13.—Gov. Sayres received the following telegram this morning:

S'nton, Texas, July 13.

We send you by express to-day the first bale of cotton raised in and ginned in the United States this year for the benefit of the flood sufferers.

D. ODEN, L. N. SCOFIELD, S. G. BORDEN.

Immediately on arrival here the bale was ordered shipped to H. & B. Beers of New Orleans, who agree to pay the highest market price and $100 premium and send the bale the rounds of all the Cotton Exchanges of the country to be auctioned off to the highest bidder, all proceeds to go to the benefit of the Texas flood sufferers. It is expected that the aggregate amount of proceeds to be derived from these auction sales of the first bale will reach fully $10,000.

For the past several years Southwest Texas, whence this bale came, has held the first bale record. Last year the first bale was consigned to President McKinley, and auctioned off by H. & B. Beers in the interest of the Army Hospital Service, the total amount realized from the repeated sales being $8,500.

W. J. BRYAN SPEAKS FOR MONEY.

His Engagement for $250 To Talk at Scottdale Causes Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 13.—J. C. Morsow, ex-President of the Western Pennsylvania Firemen's Association, a Democrat, and others of the Entertainment Committee, recently engaged W. J. Bryan of Nebraska to make a speech at the tournament to be held in Scottdale, Aug. 8, for $250.

C. H. Sheets of Braddock, President of the Firemen's Association, when he heard of the move, declared himself in emphatic terms, and called a meeting of the Executive Committee at Latrobe to-night. The committee having the engagement of speakers in charge said they had also invited Gov. Stone to speak, and he had partially promised to attend, so that it could not be said that the association was being used for political purposes.

President Sheets said that the engagement of Bryan as a star attraction would cause a protest throughout Western Pennsylvania; that the firemen would injure themselves, and he urged the committee to cancel the engagement.

Democratic leaders are chagrined to learn that Bryan is to receive pay for his services, as it was the opinion that he is making a tour of the country with a view of securing the Democratic Presidential nomination. The three Scottdale fire companies have charge of arrangements, and the other members of the association can take no action except to vote to stay away from the tournament.

BIG SUM FOR MRS. TALMAGE.

Well-Known Clergyman's Wife Gets a $180,000 Check.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 13.—After a year of wedded bliss, the Rev. Dr. De Witt C. Talmage finds himself possessed of a wife with $180,000 more cash than when he married her. To-day Mrs. Talmage received a check for that amount from her brothers, her partners in the Lindsay McCutcheon cotton tie mill, for her interest in that concern.

Several weeks ago Thomas G. and James H. McCutcheon were approached by the new hoop trust, which offered them $650,000 for their mill. They accepted the offer, and to-day turned over $180,000 to Mrs. Talmage for her share of the property. She was the only daughter, and one of the three heirs of the late James H. McCutcheon, who established the business many years ago and died a millionaire.

INSURANCE COMPANIES LEAVE.

To Withdraw from Texas on Account of the Anti-Trust Law.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 13.—Two insurance companies have officially advised the State Insurance Department of their withdrawal from the State on account of the new anti-trust law, which goes into effect Jan. 31, 1900. They are the Frankfort Accident of Germany and the Thuringia of Germany.

The department has also received unofficial information of the withdrawal from the State of the Transatlantic, the North German, and the Hamburg-Bremen Companies, all of Hamburg, Germany. The annual report of the State Insurance Department shows that all of these companies, with the exception of the Hamburg-Bremen, did a heavy losing business in Texas last year.

OUTPUT OF PRECIOUS STONES.

Annual Report of the Agent of the Geological Survey.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Precious stones to the value of $160,290 were found in the United States in 1898, as compared with $136,675 in 1897. George F. Kuntz, the agent of the Geological Survey in charge of the collection of data relative to the production of precious stones in this country, deals at length in his annual report with the finding of rock crystal at Mokelumne Hill, Cal., of such purity and size as almost to rival the Japanese and the successful cutting of these in the United States up to over seven inches in diameter; the increased output of the Fergus County (Mon.) sapphire mines, and the yielding of fine blue gems up to two carats each, and the discovery of a new locality where the stones are more varied in color than those of any known locality; the continued output of the New Mexico turquois mines and the opening up of mines in Nevada; the finding of magnificent green and other colored tourmalines at Paris Hill, Me., and Haddam Neck, Conn.; the increased sale of Australian opal; the greater use of all the fancy or semi-precious stones; the greater importation of uncut diamonds and the increase of the diamond-cutting industry in the United States; the unprecedented increase in the importation of cut diamonds, and the revival of the precious stone industry in the United States.

Don't overlook your country supply of "Otto Huber Beer."

Order 4 doz. (2 crates) at city prices, plus express charges. Write or telephone Brewery, Brooklyn, E. D.—Adv.

MANY HOLDERS OF STOCKS

Shares of Various Corporations Very Widely Distributed.

NUMBER STEADILY INCREASING

Comparatively Few Large Blocks of Stocks Held by Single Individuals —The Dividends Paid.

Inquiry among some of the largest corporations which do business in this country discloses the fact that the quarterly and semi-annual distributions of dividends are participated in by a vast and steadily increasing army of shareholders. In no case is it shown that concentration of control diminishes the number of shareholders in great business enterprises. The shares of stable, dividend-paying corporations are becoming more and more widely distributed each year, and in most cases the stock ledgers show that the majority of the stockholders are small investors. Although great capitalists control the properties, there are comparatively few large blocks of stocks held by single individuals.

Several years before he died William H. Vanderbilt sold about $50,000,000 worth of the stock of the New York Central Railroad because, as he then said, he believed it to be good policy to have railroad stocks as widely distributed as possible. Whether or not Mr. V

and the Michigan Central Railroads, there are about 1,350 other holders of stock in those two corporations. The $46,000,000 of Lake Shore stock and the $17,000,000 of Michigan Central stock which the New York Central owns are represented in the investment market by bonds which have a wide circulation among investors of moderate means. The Lake Shore Road pays 3½ per cent. dividends semi-annually on $50,000,000 of capital, and the Michigan Central pays at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on $18,820,000 of capital. The Canada Southern Railway, which is a part of the Michigan Central system, has about 1,000 stockholders. Its capital is $15,000,000, and the corporation pays 1 per cent. dividend every six months. Treasurer E. V. W. Rossiter said a few days ago that the New York Central shares were largely in the hands of small investors and savings banks. There were also many estates and trust companies among the shareholders.

There are nearly 13,000 stockholders in the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad corporation. These are widely scattered throughout this country and Europe. Holders of the preferred stock—which amounts to $131,000,000—number about 6,800, and in the current fiscal year these preferred stockholders are receiving semi-annual dividends at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. The 6,000 holders of common stock are not yet participants in dividends. The distribution of Atchison stock has increased steadily since the reorganization of the property a few years ago. Each succeeding year adds a few hundred to the aggregate number of Atchison shareholders.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Manhattan Railway Company distributes its dividends among nearly 2,000 stockholders. The number has increased several hundred within the past year, and dividend checks are sent to a great many small investors in this State and in New England. Dividends are now paid quarterly on $48,000,000 of stock at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. This means a quarterly distribution of $430,000. At the office of the Manhattan Railway Company in the Western Union Building the statement was made that the shares of the company were being divided up into small lots at a very rapid rate.

Within the past two years there has been a marked increase in the number of stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. A little more than a year ago there were 1,150 holders of Metropolitan shares. Now there are 1,500, among whom are distributed dividends, quarterly, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on $50,000,000. This makes a quarterly division of profits amounting to $875,000. Although a 7 per cent. dividend paying stock is regarded as a gilt-edged security by capitalists, there has been no apparent effort to concentrate this stock in the hands of fewer men. Most of the new names on the stock ledger are shown to belong to holders of small lots of the stock.

The Federal Steel Company, which is one of the newest of the big corporations, already has in the neighborhood of 5,000 shareholders. A large proportion of these is in New England. The distribution of stock is going on so steadily that the exact number of holders is not a fixed quantity. For instance, there are 30 per cent. more holders of the preferred stock waiting to participate in the current quarterly dividend than the whole number of participants in the previous quarterly dividend. Of the $200,000,000 of stock authorized the Federal Steel Company has already issued $53,000,000 of preferred and $46,000,000 of common. The latest quarterly dividend declared of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock is just now tied up by an injunction.

Although the Brooklyn rapid transit system has not yet begun to pay dividends, it has several thousand shareholders, who are expectantly waiting for the distribution of net earnings to begin. At this company's office in Brooklyn the statement was made that the exact number of shareholders could not be given, inasmuch as the stock was in the hands of a voting trust, which does not expire until next January, at which time new stock certificates will be distributed. The capitalization of the system is $45,000,000, and the number of shareholders is known to be increasing rapidly.

THE MOLINEUX CASE.

The Molineux case, in which Roland B. Molineux is charged with having caused the death of Katherine J. Adams, was again revived yesterday, when the District Attorney, through his assistant, Mr. Osborne, who has had charge of the case all through its many phases, presented evidence in the matter to the July Grand Jury. The consideration of the case yesterday was in the nature of a surprise, because of the explicit statement of Mr. Osborne on Wednesday night that the case would not be taken up before Friday, and that no evidence would be presented before next week. It is stated that the reason for its sudden presentation was a demand from the Grand Jury that the case must be presented at once, word to that effect being sent to Mr. Osborne. The utmost secrecy was observed during the presentation of the evidence.

Two witnesses were examined, William J. Kinsley and David N. Carvalho, who are handwriting experts, the former being the people's witness and the latter having testified in favor of Molineux at previous investigations. It is said that expert Kinsley claims that the writing on all the papers submitted in evidence is the same, while expert Carvalho holds that while the letter written to a Mr. Burns, a patent medicine manufacturer, is in Molineux's handwriting, the superscription on the "letter box letters" and upon the "poison package" is not that of Molineux. It was the evidence on this question which, it is said, was considered by the Grand Jury yesterday in a three hours' session, after which the investigation was adjourned until Monday.

It is current gossip in this connection that both Mr Osborne and District Attorney Gardiner dreaded the possible effect on the case of the letter written by the Rev. Mr. Monroe, a Tombs missionary, stating it to be his belief from personal contact with Molineux while in the Tombs that he was innocent. District Attorney Gardiner was very indignant with Mr. Monroe's public expression in the matter, and he wrote to Francis Lantry, Commissioner of Corrections, demanding that Mr. Monroe be excluded from the Tombs prison. He added that Mr. Monroe, being a public official, and having expressed an opinion publicly, apparently desiring to influence the Grand Jury in the case of Molineux, should be punished. Mr. Lantry is not in the city and no official action has been taken in the matter.

Mr. Monroe has written to the District Attorney, stating that it was not his intention in writing the original letter to criticise the District Attorney or in any way to influence the Grand Jury.

TRACTION COMPANY'S TROUBLE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Judge Dallas to-day, in the United States Circuit Court, granted a decree for the foreclosure of the mortgages and the sale of the property of the Pennsylvania Traction Company. The suit was brought some time ago by the Provident Life and Trust Company of this city, the trustee of the mortgages against George A. Lee of New York and the Pennsylvania Traction Company.

This company owns and operates a system of passenger railways in Lancaster County Penn., and has its principal offices in Lancaster. Having defaulted in the payment of interest on bonds, secured by various mortgages, proceedings for foreclosure were instituted, and considerable testimony was taken before a master, who recommended the granting of the decree.

PHILADELPHIA WANTS IRON.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—The announcement has been made in shipping circles that thousands of tons of iron ore have been purchased in Newfoundland by local capitalists for shipment to this port, to be manufactured into steel, and that already two schooners with sample cargoes of the ore are now en route to Philadelphia from Newfoundland. The German steamship Claudius, with a capacity of nearly 5,000 tons, has been chartered for the Newfoundland ore trade.

The demand for iron and manganese ores for the manufacture of steel is tremendous, and not only are the mines in distant British India and in the Black Sea and Mediterranean districts being drawn on to supply this demand, but shipments are being made from Rio de Janeiro and other quarters in Brazil.

At present there are twenty-six steamships on their way to this port with cargoes of either manganese or iron ore.

The Northern Pacific Wins Its Suit.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 13.—The Northern Pacific won over one million acres of land to-day in the suit of the Government to declare void part of the land grant of that road, which was based on the question whether the terminus of that road was at Duluth or at Ashland. The decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals was handed down this afternoon, and is in favor of the company's contention that Ashland is the terminus.

TAYLOR HEADS THE TICKET

Nominated for Governor by the Republicans of Kentucky.

NEGROES LIKELY TO BOLT

Platform Commends the President's Amendment of the Civil Service Rules—Refers to Trusts.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 13.—The Republican State Convention adjourned to-night, after being in continuous session since 9 o'clock A. M. What was called the Deboe-Taylor State ticket, for the most part, was ratified, the nominations being as follows:

Governor—W. S. TAYLOR, now Attorney General of Kentucky.

Lieutenant Governor—JOHN MARSHALL of Louisville.

Secretary of State—CALEB POWERS of Knox County.

Attorney General—CLIFTON J. PRATT.

Auditor of State—JOHN S. SWEENY of Bourbon County.

State Treasurer—WALTER R. DAY of Breathitt.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—JOHN BURKE of Campbell County.

Commissioner of Agriculture—JOHN W. THROCKMORTON of Fayette County.

Before the convention assembled to-day most of the delegates were for Taylor for Governor, and when the nomination for Governor was reached, about all of them were for Taylor. In the contests for minor places there was a vociferous flow of Kentucky oratory. In the contest for Attorney General there were forty-seven speeches by actual count, and during the day there were over three hundred speeches. The ballots were not counted completely. Counties would change their vote to the leading candidates, and then followed a series of speeches in withdrawing the names of those who ran behind.

The presentation of Taylor's name by his leading opponent, Col. S. H. Stone, and the seconding of the same by Judge Pratt, his other opponent, was a dramatic scene, but the most exciting time of the convention was during the contest for Attorney General. The Taylor men who had been making the race for that nomination objected to being sidetracked by one who had failed of another nomination, and they made an aggressive fight. Senator Deboe Gen. Taylor, and their close friends were active workers in the hall during the balloting for Attorney General. They wanted Judge Pratt on the ticket, and they finally nominated him by an overwhelming majority. Judge Pratt was the favorite of the colored delegates for Governor.

The closing hours of the convention were very stormy, and for more than an hour intense excitement prevailed because of an arbitrary ruling by Chairman Breathitt, but cooler heads prevailed, and the convention adjourned after passing a resolution thanking the City of Lexington for favors shown and Chairman Breathitt for fair and impartial rulings.

Some of the negroes of Lexington are still dissatisfied with the nomination of Gen. Taylor for Governor, and an effort will be made by them to defeat him. A number of promient negroes of this city and Louisville held a meeting this afternoon, and decided to place a negro ticket in the field this Fall. A conference will be held in Louisville next Friday, and a ticket nominated. They have no idea of winning, but they claim they will cause Taylor to lose the colored vote.

Among the declarations in the platform are the following:

We pledge the Republican Party of Kentucky to the enactment of all such laws as may be necessary to prevent trusts, pools, combinations, or other organizations from combining to depreciate below its real value, or to enhance the cost of, any article, or to reduce the proper emoluments of labor.

We congratulate the Republican Party that existing Federal legislation for the suppression of harmful trusts, pools, and combinations is the work of a Republican Congress, performed during the Administration of a Republican President, and we congratulate the country that in the suppression of injurious combinations Republican legislation has had in the past, as it will have in the future, due regard for the interests of legitimate business, the purposes of such legislation being the remedy for wrong, and not embarrassment to industry, enterprise, or thrift.

We indorse, without reserve, the Administration of President McKinley, and congratulate the American people upon the condition of prosperity and happiness resulting from the wisdom and patriotism which he has brought to the discharge of his public duties.

We declare our confidence in the policies adopted and the measures taken by the President to restore order and to establish progressive government in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, and we pledge him our continuous support until these objects are fully attained.

We reaffirm our adherence to the principles and policies proclaimed by the last National Republican Convention, except as to the civil service. We regard it as settled beyond dispute that the maintenance of a sound currency through Republican Administration and legislation is the foundation upon which rests the most remarkable period of industrial progress, commercial activity, and general prosperity within the experience of the people of the United States.

We commend the present amendment of civil service rules by the President, and declare our belief that further modifications of existing civil service legislation may be made with advantage to the public service.

A large part of the platform is devoted to denunciation of the Goebel election law, the McChord railway law, and other Democratic measures passed over the Governor's veto. The administration of Gov. Bradley is warmly commended.

W. S. Taylor, the nominee for Governor, is forty-six years old. He was a poor farmer boy and taught school before he became County Clerk in 1882. While in that office he studied law, and afterward was elected Judge. He has been a member of the Republican State Committee since 1886, and was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in Chicago in 1888. He was elected Attorney General four years ago, when William O. Bradley was elected Governor.

DR. WOODS DIES IN LONDON.

A Commissioner to the Last Exposition in Paris.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 13.—Marshall Woods, father of John Carter Brown Woods, died in London at noon to-day. Cablegrams to this effect have been received. The details are unknown. Dr. Woods was sent as a Commissioner to the last Paris Exposition, and became a member of the juries on fine arts, being later decorated with the Cross of the French Legion of Honor.

Dr. Woods in 1856 was made a Trustee of Brown University, and was made senior member of the corporation in 1892. Dr. Woods was also Treasurer of Brown University from 1866 to 1882, and a fellow of the Rhode Island Medical Society.

INHERITANCE TAX LAWSUITS.

Pullman Heirs Raise the Question of Unconstitutionality, But Lose.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 13.—The fights made in the County Court against the collection of the inheritance tax by the heirs of George M. Pullman and Albert M. Billings have both been lost, so far as the lower courts are concerned, and the collection of the taxes in question, amounting to about $200,000 in both estates, will be made unless the Supreme Court fails to sustain Judges Carter and Epler, who presided at the initial hearings.

Orders were entered to-day in both of the estates against the heirs to pay the taxes imposed by the County Treasurer under the new law. The heirs in both cases raised almost identical questions, attacking the constitutionality of the inheritance tax law on the principal ground, for the widows in both cases, that it was not proper to tax the widows' share of the estates under their dower rights. This is the first time that the question of taxing dower interests has been raised on the grounds alleged, unconstitutionality of the law. Both of the Judges decided that the law included the power for the proper officials to tax the dower interests, and that they were not exempt.

Both of these estates are very large. The Pullman heirs are taxed on the net value of the estate within the jurisdiction of this State, amounting to $8,182.24.

Judge Carter, in rendering his opinion on the right to tax the widows' dower, said: "If, under this law, the dower cannot be legally taxed, then the law is rendered very unequal in its operation and the purposes and objects sought are practically nullified."

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

BROOKLYN TROLLEY SITUATION

President Rossiter Says There Will Be No Strike, but Rumors of Trouble Continue.

President Clinton L. Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday characterized the reports of a threatened trolley strike in Brooklyn as stock-jobbing talk. Mr. Rossiter declared positively that there was no probability of a strike. He enjoys the confidence of the men, he asserted, and was satisfied that they were contented with their lot. The activity of Albert Johnson, formerly President of the Nassau Electric Railroad, in the interests of the men, Mr. Rossiter declared, was not due to motives of philanthropy.

"It will be remembered," said Mr. Rossiter, "that the Johnsons sold their interests in the Nassau Company to the Rapid Transit Company. In view of the conditions which existed among the men before the Johnsons got out of the Nassau Company, Albert Johnson's activity in other people's affairs can hardly be attributed to his philanthropy, as a reference to the Detroit press will show. Taken with other attempts which have come to the knowledge of the company, showing a determined effort to depress the price of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock in Wall Street, the purpose of the attempt to induce dissatisfaction among the employes is apparent. The men themselves will now recognize the selfish origin of the attempt to breed dissatisfaction in the interest of Wall Street speculators."

In spite of the repeated denials of President Rossiter and other officials of the company, the talk of an impending strike will not down. The men are known to be meeting frequently, and it is said that a committee is preparing to wait upon Mr. Rossiter with a view to ascertaining whether the company intends to fulfill the promises said to have been made to the employes some time ago. Mr. Rossiter denies that any promises were made by the company, but the men assert differently. The latter declare that the company is rapidly weeding out the employes known to be affiliated with labor organizations and replacing them with new men, who are trained for service as motormen and conductors at a school maintained by the company. It is the purpose of the company, the employes declare, to avert a strike in this manner.

Albert Johnson admitted yesterday that his sympathies were with the men. They had come to him for advice, he said, and he had suggested that they see Mayor Van Wyck and try to enlist his sympathy. Mr. Johnson is said to have contributed $500 to the organization of the employes.

General Master Workman John N. Parsons of the Knights of Labor said last night that he understood that Mr. Rossiter had issued a statement in which he said that Albert Johnson had been consulting with him with a view to fomenting discontent among the employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Said Mr. Parsons:

"This statement of President Rossiter is untrue. My position with regard to the actions of the Brooklyn employes, as represented in the organization, has been and is in opposition to a strike, and the officers of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company other than Mr. Rossiter are quite familiar with my position in that respect. I have held no conference with Mr. Johnson or anybody else in reference to a settlement of the differences between the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and its men, other than to urge a settlement of those differences with the least possible injury to the present owners of the property, being confident from the first—which confidence has not been shaken—that the slightest disposition on the part of the officers of the company to improve the condition of the men would result in averting a strike, in spite of any influence that desired to prompt it. My position in this respect is well known to the men and also to the officers of the company, and should a strike result, it will be entirely due to the failure of President Rossiter to carry into effect the assurances given the committee of his employes who waited upon him on July 3."

KNIGHTS OF LABOR ACT.

Will Give Financial Help to Discharged Metropolitan Employes—Want Motormen Licensed.

The local Knights of Labor are going to put their hands into their pockets to help out the thirty recently discharged employes of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, who, they say, lost their positions because of their efforts to get from the corporation better treatment for its men. Last night, in response to a call from General Master Workman John N. Parsons, representatives of eighty-one local assemblies of the Knights of Labor District Assembly 49 met in the office of Mr. Parsons, 110 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Mr. Parsons presided, and a resolution was passed pledging the active financial and moral support of the various local assemblies to the railroad employes in their fight. Mr. Parsons said after the meeting:

"This means that the master workmen of the assemblies will get together and determine upon a per capita contribution. Then each assembly will contribute in proportion to its membership to the support of these men, who have been victimized by the railroad."

The meeting also appointed committees to wait upon District Assembly 253, the Building Contractors' District, at its meeting this evening in Central Hall, 147 West Thirty-second Street, for the purpose of securing the co-operation of that body in the movement to aid the discharged employes. Another committee was appointed to visit District Assembly 220 of Brooklyn on the same errand.

The assembled representatives also indorsed a project to have a measure drawn licensing all motormen operating cars in Greater New York and providing a qualification of citizenship in this city and ability to pass a thorough examination in the plan of the city's streets and the construction of cars. A committee was appointed to have such a measure drafted as an ordinance and presented to the Municipal Assembly and to urge its adoption. Mr. Parsons said last night that they might have some difficulty in getting a good man to introduce the measure, but the labor leaders hope great things from it. If it goes through, they believe it will be of great support to the trolley-road employes, as it would prevent, in case of a strike, the temporary importation of incompetent men from other cities to fill the places of the strikers.

The meeting also provided for the appointment of an organizer for each local assembly to assist in completing the organization of the employes of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

It is expected that the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, which would have met yesterday but for the detention of Commissioner Webster in Buffalo, will meet to-day in the office of Commissioner Delehanty, at 220 Broadway. The Knights of Labor claim that if the board will agree to investigate the grievances of the Metropolitan Company's employes impartially, the latter will agree to abide by their decision.

LONGSHOREMEN WIN A STRIKE.

Old Dominion Line Advances Wages—Another Strike Expected To-day.

A strike of the night force of longshoremen on the Old Dominion Line steamship pier, No. 26, at the foot of Beach Street, at 7 o'clock last night, was won in twenty minutes. The men refused to go to work because they had received no reply from Superintendent Weeks to their demand for a rate of 35 cents an hour instead of 25 cents.

Capt. O'Brien of the Leonard Street Station sent Roundsman Londrigen and the reserves to the pier. A delegate who was accompanied by the roundsman went to see Mr. Weeks, who soon appeared and granted the demand. It is said that the day force will strike this morning for an additional three dollars a week.

Passaic Strikers Threatening.

PASSAIC, N. J. July 13.—There is a strike, with indications of serious trouble, at the worsted mills of the Botany Company, in the northeastern section of this city. This morning a big crowd, in ugly mood, stood about the buildings, and at one time the situation looked so threatening that the police had to draw revolvers to awe the strikers and keep them from an attempt to do violence to the company's property and to the workers still employed. There are about 200 men out, of the 1,900 employed in the works. This morning some of the strikers stopped the engineer and kept him a prisoner for some time, so that he could not go in to light the fires.

Young Hagan Has Lockjaw.

Another victim of lockjaw was received at Roosevelt Hospital yesterday afternoon. Leo Hagan, eleven years old, the son of Felix Hagan, a liquor dealer at 260 West Sixty-eighth Street, and a nephew of Warden Hagan of the Tombs, was admitted to the institution. Young Hagan lacerated his right hand by firecrackers on July 4. His condition is serious. Dr. Marzy, who has charge of the case, used some anti-toxin last evening.

NEW YORK LIFE'S ACTION

Equitable and Mutual Will Hold Their Stock Securities.

DO NOT DOUBT THEIR SAFETY

Each Company Holds Far More Than the New York, Which Has Decided Against Such Investments.

The action of the Board of Trustees of the New York Life Insurance Company in amending its laws so as to provide for the disposal of all its investments in stocks, was discussed yesterday by life underwriters generally.

J. H. Hyde, Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society made this statement: "Our Finance Committee has not in any way changed its rules or regulations regarding our investments, as we consider some stocks as good as bonds. We do not expect, because of the action of the New York Life Insurance Company, to alter our course in making investments, in which we are always as conservative as possible. We have no wish to criticise the action of the New York Life in any way."

Richard A. McCurdy, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, said: "The Mutual Life has not the slightest idea of selling its stocks, and will not adopt any such course as that taken by the New York Life. I have absolutely no comment to make upon the action of that company."

The by-law adopted by the Trustees of the New York Life is as follows:

"The funds of the company shall be, as fast as practicable, invested and kept invested in interest or income-bearing securities, as per provisions of the insurance law of the State of New York, to wit: In bonds of the United States or of the State of New York; in bonds of a county or incorporated city of the State of New York; in bonds and mortgages on improved, unincumered, income-producing real property in the State of New York, worth 50 per centum more than the amount loaned thereon. They may also be invested in or loaned on the pledge of any of the above securities or in public bonds of any one of the United States; in stocks, bonds, or other evidence of indebtedness of any solvent institution incorporated under the laws of the United States, or of any State thereof, or in bonds issued by any city, county, town, village, or school district of the State of New York. The company may, furthermore, invest the funds required to meet its obligations incurred in other States or foreign countries, and in conformity with the laws thereof, in the same kind of securities in such other States or foreign countries as the company is by law allowed to invest in the State of New York. The company may also lend on its own policies a sum not exceeding the reserve which it holds on any such policy and the accumulations thereof.

"It is especially stipulated that the company shall not purchase, hold, or grant any mortgage loans on unimproved or non-productive property, or on farms, hotels, theatres, churches, breweries, factories, or mining enterprises of any description whatsoever; nor shall the company make any loans on, or any investments in, what is commonly known as securities of industrial enterprises.

"As regards the investments in stocks, as permitted by the insurance law of the State of New York, it is hereby stipulated that the company's holdings of such securities shall, at no future time, exceed the amount now held by it, and the holdings of stocks in general shall be gradually reduced, each annual statement showing a lesser possession, until, in the company's annual statement to be rendered in 1902, no items of stock shall be taken up among its assets.

"Pursuant to the laws of the State of New York the company shall not acquire, by purchase or otherwise, any real estate except for the accommodation of its business or in satisfaction of debts due the company.

Vice President George W. Perkins of the New York Life said regarding the new by-law:

"This step was not a suddenly conceived act. Ever since John A. McCall has been President of the New York Life we have been diminishing our holdings of stocks in other companies. Mr. McCall has always believed that a life insurance company should not invest in stocks. This is now an international company, and it must have securities which can pass muster with every European nation.

"The insurance laws of Prussia, which forbid a life insurance company doing business in that country from investing its funds in stocks of other companies, are in accord with the policy of the New York Life. We have only $5,000,000 of stocks of other corporations, and it is likely that all of those stocks will be disposed of within a year. This company is obliged to make reports to eighty-two different Governments, counting each State in this Union. It is the purpose of the Board of Directors to raise the standard of security to the highest plane possible, and also to comply with the laws in the countries in which we are doing business."

The New York Life on Jan. 1, 1899, held stocks amounting to $6,050,831. The Equitable has holdings in stocks whose market value on Jan. 1, 1899, exceeded $17,000,000, and the stock holdings of the Mutual Life are in excess of $32,000,000.

PHILIPPINE WAR CONDEMNED.

Resolutions Adopted by German Citizens of Canton, Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

CANTON, Ohio, July 13.—Canton Germans are out in a set of resolutions expressing themselves opposed to the policy of the Government in prosecuting the Philippine war. To-day a translation of a resolution adopted at a mass meeting of the German organizations of the convention Wednesday was forwarded to the President. Copies have also been ordered sent to Senators Hanna and Foraker, and to every German society in Canton. The resolutions say, in part:

The German-Americans of Canton, Stark County, Ohio, here assembled, have with exalted indignation for the last twelve months followed the unjust attacks of the so-called yellow press against Germany and against the German-Americans, as well as the attempts made to entice our country with a treaty with England. We urge the wise council at Washington not to form alliances with England or any other nation, the result of which would entangle the country with useless wars. We condemn the Philippine war, and declare it a disgrace to our adopted country to meddle with the rights of other nations. We declare ourselves to be true and loyal citizens of this republic, whose true interest and welfare are always ready to defend with word and deed. We shall endeavor with all lawful means to oppose at the election all those who will continue the miserable slanders and unwise alliance.

Death of John Calhoun Courtney.

Major John Calhoun Courtney, a Confederate veteran, President of the Virginia Society of Atlanta, Secretary of the Capitol City Club, and local manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died yesterday at his home in Atlanta at the age of sixty-five. Major Courtney was a native of Virginia. Early in life he entered the field of telegraphy and during the civil war was associated closely with Gens. Lee, Beauregard, and Johnston in establishing communication between the Confederate armies and headquarters. He delivered to Gen. Beauregard the first news of Gen. Lee's surrender, and also bore to President Jefferson Davis the dispatch from Gen. Breckinridge announcing the assassination of President Lincoln. Subsequently he was taken to Washington to corroborate this dispatch before the court-martial engaged in the investigation of Lincoln's assassination.

The Standard Fabrics
from the famous looms of the world—at moderate cost
Burnham & Phillips
Custom Tailoring Only,
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

MUTILATED BODY CLAIMED

Wife of Frederick Lunebery Says It Is Her Husband's.

NOT AT HOME SINCE JUNE 5

The Dismembered Remains Found Near Bay Ridge on June 12 Positively Identified.

There is now every reason to believe that the mutilated and dismembered body of a man that was found floating opposite the house of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge on June 12 was that of Frederick Lunberg, who resided at 404 East Fifty-fourth Street, this borough, a flathouse of which his wife, Charlotte Luneberg, is janitress. At all events Mrs. Luneberg is so positive that the body is her husband's that yesterday she made application at the Brooklyn Health Office for an order to have it removed from the Potter's Field, so that she and her son and two daughters might give it proper burial. Her application was granted and the body will be disinterred to-day.

The manner in which she identified the remains and the reason why she did not claim the body before were explained by Mrs. Luneberg last evening. "On Monday, June 5," said she, "my husband went out about noon and did not return to dinner, as usual. We sat up all night waiting for him, but he did not come. The week passed without his putting in an appearance, and I knew that something must have happened to him. You see, he had never been away from home before, and there was no reason why he should have gone away then. He was sixty-one years of age, weighed over 200 pounds, and for four years had not done a stroke of work. He did not appear to think that it was necessary that he should work, and I and my children kept him. I took in washing for my part.

"The Sunday following his departure we read in the newspapers about the finding of this body, and we felt that it must be his. The next day I went to the Morgue in Brooklyn. Upon the body, or rather portion of body, was a piece of gray undershirt which I at once recognized. I also recognized the tattoo marks upon the arm and hand. My husband, who was a native of Hamburg, was for fourteen and a half years a sailor in the German merchant marine, and it was during this period that he had the tattoo marks made. He had a tooth missing and one broken. So had the dead man. It is true that the section of face had no mustache, and that when my husband left home he wore a heavy mustache, but this proves nothing, for he frequently took it into his head to have his mustache shaved off.

"What rendered doubt impossible in my mind was a peculiar scar on the middle finger of the right hand, which resulted from an accident I met with several years ago. I, however, resolved to wait before claiming the body to see whether the feet would be found, for the reason that my husband lacked three toes on the right foot. He lost them in an accident in a stoneyard where he was working twenty years ago.

"On the following Friday I went to see the body again, but the keeper of the Morgue in Brooklyn was very gruff and rude. He said to me: 'This ain't your husband. It's the body of a man from thirty to thirty-five years old. You don't want to see it.' I didn't. The next day Mr. Bisiagel, who lives in this house and had known my husband for years, went in time to the Morgue. He met with an equally surly reception, but insisted upon seeing the body, and finally was allowed to do so. He also recognized it.

"Yesterday I went over to Brooklyn and inquired whether the feet had been found. I was told that they had not, and were never likely to be. I then decided to claim the body."

Mrs. Luneberg said she was married twenty-three years ago, and that the three children were her own and not her stepchildren, as had been asserted. Her husband, she said, was insured in the Hancock Life Insurance Company, but only for $50, which would scarcely defray the burial expenses. She had not been deterred from claiming the body before, as alleged, by the consideration that it would be cheaper to let it be buried by the city, but solely by the reasons given.

The idea that her husband was murdered is not entertained by Mrs. Luneberg. "Why should he have been killed?" she said. "He had no money, and he did not have any enemies that we know of." She inclines to the theory that he fell into the river accidentally, while under the influence of drink, perhaps, and that his body was dismembered and mutilated by the propellers or paddlewheels of passing vessels.

SPECIAL SESSION IN MICHIGAN.

Pingree Wants Legislature to Act on Municipal Ownership.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., July 13.—It was reported in Pingree circles this morning that the Governor, as soon as the Council finally adopts the municipal railway ordinances, will bend his energies to securing a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of providing for the submission of a Constitutional amendment to the people permitting the City of Detroit to go into the municipal ownership of street railways.

The Governor hopes to get the special session in operation some time before the November elections, and announcement of the plan will be formally made within a few days. The information comes from a close counselor of Mr. Pingree.

The Governor to-night issued a proclamation to the people calling attention to the efforts of the "enemies of the people" to defeat the three-cent fares for which he has been struggling for ten years, and appealing to them to stand by him in the great contest.

The Municipal Street Railway Company, headed by Gov. Pingree, has made a deal with the owners of the lines to inaugurate three-cent fares, commencing to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock, and notifies the public that the great blessing will be permanent unless defeated by the enemies of the people.

It is the last play in the great fight to secure the passage of the franchise ordinance by the Common Council. Three-cent tickets will be sold on all lines to-morrow, with universal transfers.

Moses Taylor Pyne Recovering.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, July 13.—Moses Taylor Pyne, who was kicked several times yesterday by a spirited horse at his stables on Moyer Street, is rapidly recovering from the injuries he sustained. The lower part of his right leg is quite badly bruised and his left knee slightly injured. He was not injured internally. Dr. Wickoff said to-night that Mr. Pyne would be as well as ever in a few days.

CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER.

President Ainslie Says a Syndicate Has Bought Its Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Regarding the report from New York that the Chicago Terminal Transfer Company has passed under the control of the Chicago and Alton syndicate, S. R. Ainslie, President of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Company, says:

"This deal has been foreshadowed for some time. I am inclined to believe that the report is true, as a syndicate has been buying heavily of Terminal stock for some time. The deal will include $14,000,000 of bonds, $17,000,000 common and $13,000,000 preferred stock. The Standard Oil Company and German capitalists at Berlin were the heaviest stockholders. It is likely that their interests have been purchased by the syndicate. The Terminal Company is a good investment. I do not look for any great change in the management."

CHICAGO BEGGAR'S INGRATITUDE

J. P. Byrne Feeds a Mendicant and Loses His Watch.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 13.—J. P. Byrne, while on his way to a meeting of the Musical Committee of the Fall Festival, on Wednesday evening, was the victim of a pickpocket for whom he had bought a meal.

At Jackson Boulevard and Wabash Avenue a beggar approached him and asked for alms. Mr. Byrne refused to give him money, but said he would pay for food if the man was hungry.

The offer was accepted and the two went to a restaurant. Mr. Byrne paid and left. He had not gone far, however, when he discovered his watch was gone and he hurried back to the restaurant. The thief, however, had fled.

MEMORIAL BRIDGE PLANS.

Four Engineers to Make Designs for the Potomac Structure.

WASHINTON, July 13.—It has been decided to limit the competition for designs for the proposed memorial bridge across the Potomac River to four prominent bridge engineers, instead of inviting plans and designs from fifteen engineers, as was originally intended.

The change in plan is due to the great cost involved in the preparation of plans for a structure of such an elaborate character, estimated at not less than $1,000 in each case, and the small amount of money available for the payment of such expenses. The appropriation for this purpose is $5,000.

Under the new arrangement the competing engineers will be paid for their services in the order of merit as follows: First, $1,200; second, $1,100; third, $1,000, and fourth, $900, making a total of $4,200, and leaving a balance for other necessary expenses in connection with preparing the plans and report to Congress. The selection of the engineers has been practically made, but their names are withheld for the present.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

President Harper's Report Shows a Large Increase in Attendance.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 13.—President Harper's quarterly statement of the condition of the University of Chicago was published officially to-day. During the last year there has been a total enrollment of 2,959 students. On the footing of a nine months' school year, which is the basis for comparison with other colleges, the register shows a total of 1,942 students. This is a gain of many hundreds over the preceding year, and places the institution's attendance on a par with that of Eastern schools, allowance being made for the fact that the University of Chicago has no professional schools under its government. The Faculty numbered during the year 235 members. During the Spring quarter 923 books were added to the university libraries by gift and 1,146 by purchase.

Disappointment is in store again for those who expected that the feature of the announcement would be an addition to the endowment of the institution. The rumors of such donations which were rife prior to the convocation July 1 resulted in nothing more than Dr. Harper's postponement of his report until its publication. As it appears to-day, the document contains no reference to further gifts to the university, and is mainly concerned with the statistics of student attendance and other data of the growth of the college.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Capt. Ramsey, Glasgow, and J. R. Storer, Valparaiso.

BUCKINGHAM—Charles N. Nelson, Jr., St. Paul.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. F. Anderson, London; Col. J. G. Berret, Washington; Lewis Miller and R. H. Miller, Montrosse, Scotland.

GILSEY—D. F. Van Vleet, Ithaca.

GRAND—J. W. Fowler, Aiken, S. C.

HOFFMAN—Edward S. Langworthy, London; Joe Selby, San Francisco, and George Truesdell, Washington.

HOLLAND—O. T. Crosby, Washington; John G. Deshler, Columbus; D. R. Hanna, Cleveland; Sir Arthur Cowell Stepney, Caverly, Wales, and A. Russell Stevenson, Schenectady.

IMPERIAL—Ward Burnett, Montreal, and William A. English, Jamaica Plains.

MANHATTAN—William Appleton, Boston; George D. Barron, Mexico, and William G. Crocker, Minneapolis.

MURRAY HILL—Lewis A. Platt, Waterbury, Conn.; Robert Stevenson, Chicago, and William A. Taite, York, England.

NETHERLAND—Archbishop C. H. Gauthier, Kingston, Ontario, and Frank Mack, Cleveland.

NORMANDIE—Frank Pixley, Chicago.

PLAZA—J. J. Kenny, Toronto, Ontario.

SAVOY—John A. Graham, Savannah, Ga.

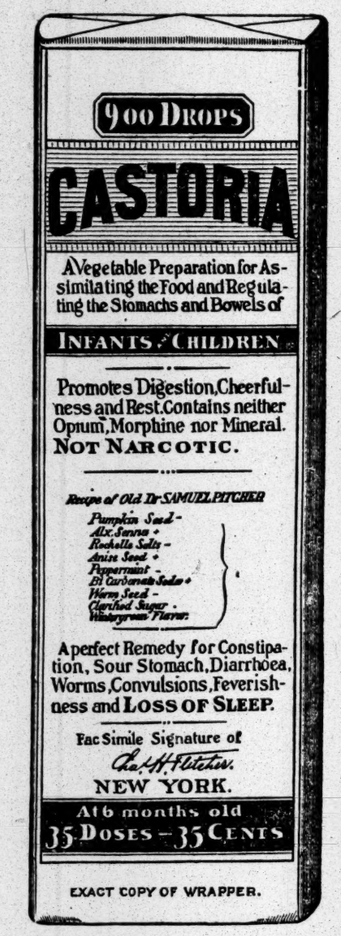
WALDORF—Dr. C. H. Andrews, United States Army; T. F. Cattley, Oxford, England; Senator J. B. Foraker, Ohio, and A. W. Pope, Boston.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Barnum, S. O., & Son, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. Carey, notions and handkerchiefs; Hotel Manhattan.
Bearse, Murphy & Co., Portland, Me.; T. J. Murphy, notions and fancy goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Crosby & Hill, Wilmington, Del.; W. H. Crosby, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Dodgeson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; L. S. Donaldson, dry goods; F. Williams, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street.
Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. Birrell, carpets; 2 Walker Street.
Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. B. Reddon, carpets, 115 Worth Street; Hoffman House.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. W. Frear, dry goods; W. H. Graham, furnishing goods; Murray Hill Hotel.
"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; W. J. Corbett, shoes; Gerard House.
Frank & Co., Savannah, Ga.; I. M. Frank, notions and cloaks, 34 Thomas Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; B. Firman, shoes; 104 Worth Street.
Glick, S., Cleveland, Ohio; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Guldman, L. H., Denver, Col.; cloaks, linens, laces, furnishing goods, and millinery, 22 Howard Street; Hotel Netherland.
Harris, A., Tyler, Texas; notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Hibben, J. H., Dry Goods Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. H. Hibben, dry goods, 377 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.
Hirsch, Frank, & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.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CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS / CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna +
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed +
Peppermint -
Bi Carbonate Soda +
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Wintergreen Flavor.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

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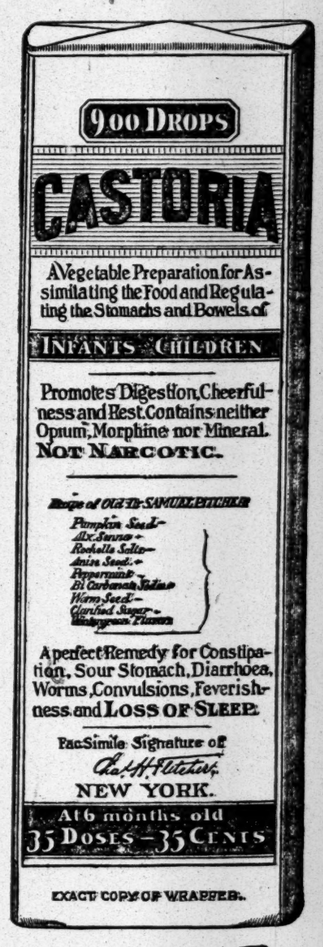
900 DROPS
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NEW YORK.
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EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

REPLIES TO MR. CHANDLER

Commissioner Brewer Talks About Gallinger Investigation.

DOES NOT FEAR THE SENATOR

Asserts He Did Nothing But Get Angry and Would Be Glad to Resign If the President Asks It.

CONCORD, N. H., July 13.—The Civil Service Commission investigation into the charges against Senator Gallinger is over so far as the City of Concord is concerned. The final act in the drama, on the local stage, was played this afternoon by Commissioner Mark S Brewer, who gave a monologue to the members of the press who had reported the proceedings of the investigation.

Mr. Brewer invited the reporters to the suite of rooms in the Eagle Hotel, where the sessions had been held, and there he spoke for more than an hour in reply to charges made against him by Senator Chandler and Gov. Busiel, through the press. Senator Chandler was invited by Mr. Brewer to be present, but declined. Mr. Brewer stated to the newspaper men that when the first letter came from Gov. Busiel, making the charges against Senator Gallinger, he was absent from Washington.

"Had I been present," he said, "my first suggestion would have been that Gov. Busiel should put the charges in form and present them to the District Attorney for the State of New Hampshire. Inasmuch as they seemed to indicate a violation of the statute, and not of the commission's rules, the District Attorney could have brought them before the Grand Jury of a Federal court and compelled the attendance of witnesses, which this commission could not do.

"I have had personal acquaintance for more than twenty years with both Senators from New Hampshire, and I have been on friendly terms with them. On account of those friendly relations, I did not desire to come here and try this case. I came simply because I was ordered to do so. Upon our arrival here my associates insisted that I must conduct the proceedings. This I did with as much vigor as I ever displayed in a trial in court. I have sought in every way to elucidate pertinent facts. I never have had a thought of screening anybody from trial or from conviction for any violation of the statutes.'

In relation to the statement in the course of the investigation, that he himself had contributed to the campaign fund, Mr. Brewer stated that he had never contributed one dollar in violation of any statute. "I have accomplished ten times more for the cause of civil service than Senator Chandler ever dreamed of," remarked Mr. Brewer.

With reference to the fact that he notified witnesses that they were not obliged to answer certain questions, Mr. Brewer said he did only what any Judge in any court in the land would be expected to do, that is, inform witnesses as to their legal rights. Commissioner Brewer quoted Senator Chandler's remarks that the other investigators, Commissioner Harlow and Agent Wales, were "good fellows," and explained: "I did nothing here, except get angry, that has not met the approval of these two 'good fellows,' and I take the responsibility for getting angry. If Senator Chandler had continued those insinuations, I would have flung him out of the window. No man with a particle of self-respect could sit still and permit such allegations to be made by a gentleman of his position."

As to Senator Chandler's efforts tending toward his removal, Mr. Brewer said:

"Bless his dear heart. He knows nothing about my relations with the President, and no more about the Civil Service Commission than does the man in the moon. I am not filling the position at my own request and through my own seeking, but simply and solely because William McKinley sent for me and urged me to take it. If President McKinley should decide to take the advice of Senator Chandler and Gov. Busiel, and should ask me for the chair I have occupied for the past eighteen months, it would be almost as pleasant to me as to Senator Chandler.

"So Michigan is not going to be in it. Mark must get out. He is incapacitated. He is not a friend of civil service, but Senator Chandler and Gov. Busiel—they are the fathers of civil service reform. If they only could have the great Governor of my State of Michigan as a third member, wouldn't they make a Civil Service Commission?"

Turning from the jocose mood, Mr. Brewer said, seriously:

"I am earnestly desirous, as a member of the commission and as a citizen, of having the law and the rules thoroughly, honestly, and straightforwardly enforced in every State of the Union. Senator Chandler and I have long been friends, and will be again in a few days, I doubt not."

Senator Chandler, when seen later, said that his position is not at all changed by Mr. Brewer's statement. He will prefer charges against Commissioner Brewer, not on account of any personal discourtesy, but on account of the general misconduct of the hearing by the commission.

McLEAN APPOINTED SHERIFF.

Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey Named Him for Hudson County Office—Appointment Causes Row.

Alexander McLean of Jersey City yesterday received from Gov. Voorhees, who was then at Beach Haven, N. J., a telegram announcing that the Governor had appointed Mr. McLean Sheriff of Hudson County to succeed Mr. Heller, deceased. The formal commission was ordered issued at Ocean House, Toms River, last night.

Mr. McLean expects to receive the commission by mail in time to be sworn in today or to-morrow. Mr. McLean is fifty-five years old and is well-known throughout the State as a newspaper man, though most of his work has been done in Jersey City. In 1879 he was appointed Consul to Guayaquil, South America, by President Hayes. At the expiration of his term he returned to Jersey City and resumed his profession. For four years he has been a member of the Hudson County Board of Equalization of Taxes.

The First Ward Republican Club of Jersey City, whose President, John J. Erwin, was a candidate for the appointment as Sheriff, is greatly incensed at Gov. Voorhees because of his appointment of McLean. An impromptu indignation meeting was held last night at the clubrooms, in Gregory Street. A portrait of Gov. Voorhees which hung on the wall was torn from its hooks and thrown on the floor, where it was literally danced upon. Mr. Erwin, John Brennan, and William Eaton tried to prevent the indignity, but were powerless. Mr. Erwin is one of the three men who are talked of among the leaders for the Republican nomination for Sheriff this Fall. The others are Aaron S. Baldwin and John E. McArthur.

MISSISSIPPI SENATORSHIP.

Gov. McLaurin is Said to Control the Situation.

ATLANTA, July 13.—A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., says: "Gov. McLaurin has attained such a lead in the country primaries that his election as United States Senator is practically certain. He has 72 votes in the primaries thus far held, and only 90 are required to elect.

"Private John Allen has a total in primaries of but 22. Even if he were successful in carrying all the northern counties, which are supposed to be solid for him, he could not possibly overcome McLaurin's lead. The primaries will not be concluded until Sept. 7. Ex-Gov. Lowrey is leading for the short term Senatorship, closely pressed by State Senator Sullivan."

Mr. Quigg Home from Washington.

President Quigg of the Republican Committee returned from Washington yesterday. Mr. Quigg joined Senator Platt in denying that Secretary Alger intended to leave the Cabinet, and declared that so far as he could learn, Mr. Alger is on the best of terms with the President. In reference to the proposed union between the Independents and the Republicans in the Fall elections, Mr. Quigg was extremely sanguine. He said that he was glad that Gov. Roosevelt had taken so much interest in the matter, and he felt that Republicans and independents alike were in favor of united action against Tammany Hall.

Congressman Sherman in Washington

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Representative J. S. Sherman, who was a candidate for Speaker when he was last in Washington, was here again to-day. He has no opinions about the organization of the House for publication. Toward his opponent in the Speakership race he is friendly. "I am for Mr. Henderson for Speaker," he said. "I have changed my mind somewhat in that respect since I was last in Washington."

Massachusetts Republican Convention

BOSTON, July 13.—At a meeting of the Republican State Committee, held here today, Oct. 6 and this city were appointed as the date and place for holding the State Convention.

TIN PLATE WORKERS' WAGES.

Company and Association Agree on Uniform Increase of Fifteen Per Cent. to Take Effect July 1.

CHICAGO, July 13.—The officers of the American Tin Plate Company and the Wage Committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, who have been in daily conference for the past two weeks over the question of wages of the tin workers employed by the American Tin Plate Company, agreed on a scale today.

The scale, which was signed by the Tin Plate officials and the Amalgamated Association committee, grants a straight increase of 15 per cent. The increase takes effect July 1. The wage list as adopted is to be the minimum scale for the year ending June 30, 1900.

At last night's session bars instead of billets, and a ratio of 1-7 instead of 1-5, were practically decided on as a basis for figuring the scale of wages. This was abandoned at to-day's session, however, the scale as adopted being based on $4.25 as the selling price of a 100-pound box of coke tin plates. On each 10 cent increase in the price per box 2 per cent. advance on the scale as adopted will be paid, while for each 10 cents decrease a deduction of 2 per cent. will be made. Over thirty thousand tin plate workers are benefited by the increase.

MR. GARDINER AND THE STILES.

He Will Notify the Manhattan Company to Have Them Removed.

The State Board of Railroad Commissioners has notified District Attorney Gardiner that the Manhattan Railway Company had not applied for, nor had it received, permission to place turnstiles in its stations.

Mr. Gardiner stated yesterday that he would at once notify the Manhattan Company to have the turnstiles removed. He was not prepared to state what steps he would take in case the company did not take action in the matter.

The Department of Justice Building.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Department of Justice Building, which was formerly the Freedman's Bank, must be demolished and removed within ninety days, and the contractor for its removal is expected to begin work to-morrow. The report by architects that it was unsafe led to the Congressional enactment authorizing the construction of a new building, and the work of the Attorney General and his assistants is now performed in the old Corcoran Art Building, a house formerly built by Senator Palmer of Michigan and afterward occupied by Senator Elkins, on K Street, and in another house on Lafayette Square. There will be an opening of competitive designs for the new building, which is to cost $2,000,000, on Aug. 1 or soon thereafter.

Knights of Zion Incorporated.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 13.—Knights of Zion, formed to promote good fellowship and social intercourse among its members, to voluntarily assist and aid distressed worthy brother members, and to inculcate a love for the Jewish faith in the hearts and minds of Jewish children, has been incorporated. The principal office is in New York City, and the directors are: Samuel W. Greenbaum, 1,872 Third Avenue; Maurice A. Hartogensis, 314 West Fifty-third Street; Nathan Greenbaum, 1,872 Third Avenue; Jacob Hamburger, 64 Columbia Street, and Herman M. Schaap, 313 East Seventy-ninth Street, New York City.

Catholic Society Incorporated.

ALBANY, July 13.—Articles of incorporation of the New York Apostolate of the Roman Catholic Church were filed to-day with the Secretary of State. Its objects are for the advancement of religion and of the knowledge of Catholic truth, and in aid of general missionary work for those purposes. The directors are Archbishop M. A. Corrigan, Thomas F. Cusack, James T. McEntyre, William J. Guinon, and Hugh O'Donnell of New York City.

Asks Clemency for Lorenzo Peak.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Representative Sherman went to the White House to-day to see the President, to obtain, if possible, Executive clemency for Lorenzo Peak, now seventy-five years of age and serving a term in prison for misappropriating the funds of a bank at Fultonville, N. Y. He is in poor health and likely to die.

ENGLISH OIL COMBINATION.

British Oil and Cake Mills, Limited, Formed to Control Linseed and Cottonseed Oil.

The formation of the British Oil and Cake Mills, Limited, a British corporation with a capital of £2,250,000, was announced in this city yesterday. The securities of the company will consist of £750,000 in 4 per cent. first mortgage bonds, £750,000 in 5½ per cent. cumulative stock, and £750,000 of common stock. The initial issue, all of which has been underwritten, consists of £550,000 of the bonds and £600,000 each of the preferred and common stock.

The corporation was organized through the efforts of John R. Bartlett and Edward Flash, Jr., of this city, both of whom have spent nearly a year in England. Mr. Bartlett, who was in charge of the financial part of the undertaking, was President of the American Cotton Oil Company at the time of its reorganization, and was afterward President of the Nicaragua Canal Company. He is still in England. Mr. Flash, who is Vice President of the Williams & Flash Company, and one of the best-known experts in the oil trade, was employed to inspect the plants of the companies and firms which have entered the combination. In an interview yesterday he said:

"The twenty-eight mills and twelve refineries already taken over are the largest and most important of their kind in the Kingdom, and have heretofore controlled nearly two-thirds of the linseed and cottonseed oil home and export trade. The aggregate crushing capacity of the company's mills will be upward of 500,000 tons of seed per annum, or over half of the total annual importation of oil seed into the United Kingdom. The advantages to be gained by the combination of the several plants will be the combined practical knowledge of the Directors, the adoption of the most approved methods of manufacture, the concentration in buying seed and supplies and the economies to be gained in selling and distributing. The Directors are all experienced men in the oil business, with the exception of the Chairman of the board, Hugh Collin Smith, formerly the Governor of the Bank of England.

"No American capital will be invested in the enterprise, but the formation of the company is of interest in this country because it will tend to prevent violent fluctuations of prices in the foreign trade. In England the same mills crush both linseed and cottonseed, while in this country the two lines of manufacture are distinct. The American trade in linseed oil and cottonseed oil is controlled by the American Cotton Oil Company, the Southern Cotton Oil Company, and the American Linseed Company. No agreement as to prices between these companies and the new British concern is in prospect at present, but such a thing is possible. But the American companies, which export large quantities of their products to Great Britain and the Continent, will reap an immediate advantage from the combination of the British manufacturers, which is certain to result in steadying prices in all the foreign markets."

RUMOR OF MERGER DENIED.

Sprague Electric Company Has Not Absorbed the Stanley Company.

"The Sprague Electric Company has not yet absorbed the Stanley Electric Company," was the only official statement obtainable yesterday in regard to a rumor of absorption which is said to have originated at Pittsfield, Mass., the headquarters of the Stanley Company. The qualified denial was made by John E. Searles, formerly of the American Sugar Refining Company, who, at the office of the Springer Company, is referred to as the only authority on the subject. A. B. Chandler is President of the Sprague Company, but he and other officers of the company refused to talk on the subject, saying that what Mr. Searles said was final. The rumor named the Produce Exchange Company as financing the deal, on the basis of $150 for each share of the Stanley Company, but the Trust Company's officers declined to discuss the story.

The Stanley Company has a capital of $500,000, and manufactures electrical machinery and supplies. The Sprague Company is a New Jersey corporation, with a capital of $5,000,000. In Wall Street a belief that the deal was on, but not consummated, was based on semi-official admissions not authorized by Mr. Searles.

GLUE TRUST FORMED.

Capitalized at $35,000,000 to Control American and Canadian Trade.

The formation of a glue trust was completed yesterday as a result of meetings which have been in progress this week at the offices of the United Tanners' Glue Company, 66 Broadway. The new concern, which aims to control the glue trade of both the United States and Canada, will be known as the United American Glue Company.

The officers of the new company are: President—D. Webster King of Boston; First Vice President—Frederick Vogel of Milwaukee; Second Vice President and General Manager—King Upton of Boston; Treasurer—Charles Delaney of Philadelphia. Louis C. Haughey of Chicago will have general charge of the manufacturing business.

The company begins business with an authorized capital of $35,000,000, divided into $15,000,000 preferred and $20,000,000 common. The company will retain in its treasury $5,000,000 of each class of stock.

UNION TOBACCO COMPANY.

The formality of dissolving the Union Tobacco Company, which was organized as a New York corporation Oct. 25, 1898, to compete with the American Tobacco Company, or rather with its plug tobacco interests, which became the Continental Tobacco Company, was effected yesterday at 111 Fifth Avenue in the office of the Continental Company. The Union had a capitalization of $24,000,000, and acquired or controlled important properties, including Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Company, the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company of St. Louis, the National Cigarette and Tobacco Company, and the North American Commercial Company.

At a time when the Union was reported to be active and prosperous in business it was absorbed by the Tobacco Trust on terms that have not been made public. The President of the Union was William H. Butler, and in its Directorate were Thomas F. Ryan, Frank Tilford, R. A. C. Smith, P. A. B. Widener, Anthony N. Brady, and W. Z. Elkins.

Confectioners Will Not Combine.

FRONTENAC, N. Y., July 13.—After various informal conferences held between the manufacturing confectioners of the United States in convention here it was practically decided to-day that the projected combination could not be pulled through. A New York broker who for several months has been trying to create the so-called "candy trust," came here on that errand, but it was almost unanimously stated to-day that an amalgamation of the large wholesalers was impracticable for the present. Nearly all of the large houses in New York, Chicago, Baltimore, Boston, and other cities had given options upon their plants, but these options expired July 1, and there seems little probability of the confectioners' trade being added to the combined industrials in the near future.

Iron Mines at Port Henry Sold.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 13.—It is reported on good authority that the American Steel and Wire Company has purchased the iron mines and mining property of Witherbee, Sherman & Co., at Port Henry, Essex County. The price paid is said to have been $1,500,000.

MAN WITH THREE MUSTACHES.

Many of the beardless youths connected with the clerical department of the Immigration Bureau were consumed with admiration not unmixed with envy yesterday when they gazed upon Tuccinardi Gaetano Columbo, who arrived from Naples on the steamship Ems. The most prominent feature, or features, about Columbo, aside from his names, is his amazing hirsute equipment. He has three mustaches adorning his countenance. Two of these spring from the ordinary position on the upper lip and sweep majestically away in long, glossy, undulating curves. There is a third, or auxiliary mustache, beginning at the side of the face a little below the cheek bone. This reserve appendage is but little behind its fellows in point of length and size, but, while the two regulars are black, the volunteer, as it were, is wiry and reddish in hue. Upon this one Columbo lavishes the greater attention, and it has been brought to a point like unto that of the finest cambric needle.

Columbo is going, with his mustaches, to friends who have a fruit stand at 74 Avenue A.

Wants Part of the Maine for a Bell.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Secretary of the Navy has received a request from an American citizen who is building a chapel in Mexico for 100 pounds of metal from the battleship Maine to use in a bell for the chapel.

Georgia University's New Chancellor.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 13.—The Hon. W. B. Hill of Macon was to-day elected Chancellor of the University of Georgia to succeed Dr. W. B. Boggs, who resigned several months ago.

KLONDIKE'S PARIS EXHIBIT.

Will Embrace $2,000,000 in Gold, Mining Methods, and Fossils.

SEATTLE, July 13.—The Klondike exhibit at the Paris Exposition in 1900 will dazzle the world. Virgin gold to be shown will weigh about four tons, and be valued at $2,000,000.

The exhibit will embrace all phases of primitive and latter day mining, from rudely constructed sluice boxes with willow riffles, down to the most modern thawers. Pans of gravel from bedrock, streaked with nuggets of gold averaging from $650 to the pan down to five cents, will serve to illustrate the values of northern placers.

The exhibit will also embrace every known botanical and geological specimen of the far north, and will include rare and valuable fossils of extinct animals and birds.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:41	Sun sets...7:30	Moon sets..10:34

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:45	Gov. Isl'd..12:06	H. Gate....1:15
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...11:40	Gov. Isl'd..11:56	H. Gate....2:02

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JULY 14.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Flaxman, La Plata	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Grecian Prince, La Plata	4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Themis, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 15.

Adirondack, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Queen, Antwerp	.....	.....
Campania, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Caribbee, Barbados	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Matanzas	.....	.....
Ems, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Francesco, Hull	.....	.....
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	.....	9:30 A. M.
Hubert, Para	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Knickerbocker, N. Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Normandie, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Leona, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
New Orleans, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

TUESDAY, JULY 18.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prinz R. Luitpold, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship America Maru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 17 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 21 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 17 and up to July 21 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July 17 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 26 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Maana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after July 21 and up to Aug. 4 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive Aug. 4.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JULY 14.

Algiers, New Orleans, July 8
City of Macon, Savannah, July 11.
Cuñic, Liverpool, July 10.
El Monte, New Orleans, July 9.
Merida, St. Lucia, July 6.
Nutfield, St. Michael's, July 4.
Nymphae, Gibraltar, June 30.
Pollux, Hamburg, June 18.
Seguranca, Havana, July 10.
St. Andrew, Antwerp, July 1.
St. Paul, Southampton, July 8.

SATURDAY, JULY 15.

Clematis, Gibraltar, July 1.
Troja, Havana, July 10.
Prinz R. Luitpold, Bremen, July 4.
San Agustin, Havana, July 10.
Thingvalla, Copenhagen, June 28.
Umbria, Liverpool, July 8.

SUNDAY, JULY 16.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, July 13.
Croma, Dundee, July 2.
La Bretagne, Havre, July 8.

MONDAY, JULY 17.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, July 6.
Bovic, Liverpool, July 7.
Dominic, Para, July 5.
El Mar, New Orleans, July 12.

TUESDAY, JULY 18.

Alene, Port Limon, July 11.
Astrakhan, Shields, July 4.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, July 6.
Exeter City, Swansea, July 4.
Hudson, New Orleans, July 12.
Madiana, St. Thomas, July 12.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19.

Majestic, Liverpool, July 12.
Nueces, Galveston, July 12.

Arrived.

SS Nutfield, (Br.,) Fargher, Girgenti June 14, Messina 19th, Palermo 22d, and St. Michael's July 2, with mdse. to Hirzel, Feltman & Co.; vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

SS Seguranca, Hansen, Campeachy June 30, Vera Cruz July 6, Progreso 8th, and Havana 10th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:12 P. M.

SS Prins William I., (Dutch,) Sorgdra, Surinam June 21, Demerara 23d, Trinidad 26th, Campano 27th, Cumana and Guanta 28th, La Guayra 29th, Puerto Cabello 30th, Curacao July 3, Aux Cayes 6th, and Port au Prince 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Kinhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:05 P. M.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Haddock, Liverpool July 5 and Queenstown 6th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:28 P. M.

Ship Abner Coburn, (of Bath, Me.,) Butman, Manila, 118 days, with hemp to Henry W. Peabody & Co.; vessel to Pendleton, Garver & Nichols. Anchored off Clifton, S. I., at 7:15 P. M.

Bark Charles F. Ward, (of Boston,) Coombs, Port Spain, Trinidad, 17 days, with asphalt to the Columbia Asphalt Company; vessel to Miller & Houghton.

SS Agnes, (Nor.,) Alversen, Sanchez, San Domingo, July 6, with mdse. and passengers to Edgar C. Gedney. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah July 10, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Tromo, (Nor.,) Nilsen, Barbados July 4, with mdse. to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 8:30 A. M., ordered to Philadelphia, and proceeded, clearing the Bar at 10:08 A. M.

SS Gate City, Googins, Boston, to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Spliedt, Hamburg July 2 and Boulogne 3d, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Europe, (Br.,) Tubb, London July 1, with mdse. to the Atlantic Transport Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:35 P. M.

SS Evelyn, Parse, Ponce June 30, Arecibo July 2, Humacao 4th, Yabacao 6th, and San Juan 7th, with mdse. to the New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Jefferson, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Bark Alert, (of St. John, N. B.,) Rice, Buenos Ayres, 55 days, with hides to order; vessel to Scammell Brothers.

SS Robinia, (Br.,) Lash, Messina June 19, and Palermo 21st, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., July 13, 9:30 P. M., southwest, light breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) for St. Thomas, &c.
SS Gottfried Schenker, (Aust.,) for Marseilles, &c.
SS Bremen, (Ger.,) for Bremen, via Southampton.
SS Panama, (Fr.,) for Bordeaux.
SS Winifred, for New Orleans.
SS Orange, (Nor.,) for Puerto Cabello.
SS Belvernon, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Santiago de Cuba, (Span.,) for Santiago, &c.
SS Gentilla, (Br.,) for Nassau.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Obi, (Br.,) for Galveston.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.
SS Bramble, (Br.,) for Trinidad and Guanoca.
SS Asti, (Ger.,) for Pernambuco, &c.
SS Krim, (Nor.,) for Havana.
SS Ilsenstein, (Ger.,) for St. Jago, &c.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Simon J. Murphy, for ——.

Spoken.

Bark Garrymount, (Br.,) from Hull for New York, was spoken July 10 in latitude 50, longitude 9.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 13.—SS Den of Ogil, (Br.,) Capt. Singer, from Sourabaya for New York, passed Colombo yesterday.

SS Kentucky, (Dan.,) Capt. Caroc, from New York for Copenhagen, &c., passed Butt of Lewis yesterday.

SS Bremerhaven, (Dutch,) Capt. Ninnes, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Lord Warwick, (Br.,) Capt. Rawling, from New York for Newcastle, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) Capt. Payne, from New York for this port, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Aurania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York, arr. at Liverpool July 13.

SS Patria, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 12:05 P. M. to-day.

SS Amstelis, (Dutch,) Capt. Peters, from Amsterdam for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Capt. Hayes, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 1:49 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Straits of Dover, (Br.,) Capt. Halliday, for New York, sld. from Antwerp July 11.

SS Lisnacrieve, (Br.,) Capt. Lawson, from New York, arr. at Baltimore to-day.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Boujer, from New York, via Boulogne, sld. from Rotterdam at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, from New York, arr. at Naples at 8 A. M. to-day and proceeded for Genoa.

The Wanamaker Store.

A Lost Art—Shoe Profits

ALL hope of profits—to the seller—is lost upon shoes that enter our fifth floor. And that causes its popularity. An extra session of the People's Congress of Shoe Buyers will convene this morning. Here follows the call:—

At One Dollar

Men's tan-grain and black satin oil calf-skin laced shoes. *Only three hundred and thirteen pairs;* nearly all sizes. Will be on sale at 9 o'clock.

At One Dollar and Forty Cents

Their peers bring $2.50 a pair everywhere. Women's brown kidskin laced shoes. Color rich and desirable. Soles flexible; thin edge. Toes, tipped, medium round. Their style indicates high-class shoemaking.

At One Dollar and Fifty Cents

Women's Oxfords of black kidskin. Patent leather and kid tips. Turned soles of oak leather. Shoes that were made for us, of leather bought to make the standard $3 kinds.

At One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents

Women's Oxfords of black kidskin, with welted soles. Light, stylish, sensible and fairly $3 shoes.

At Fifty Cents

Strong shoes for small boys. Of grain leather. Spring heels and oak leather soles. Calf tips. Sizes 6 to 12. These are $1.25 shoes as their value is generally determined.

At Ninety-five Cents

Children's shoes of tan Russia calf. Broad toes with tips. Some of maroon goat with round, tipped toes. All good, substantial shoes, properly valued at $1.50 and $2.

The regular Shoe Store, main floor, has a perfectly appointed and an absolutely complete stock of high-grade shoes for men, women and children.

Particulars of Summer Gowns We have much evidence of the deep interest awakened by the descriptions of the Summer gowns now selling here at half prices. Therefore we print the following:

At $62.50, reduced from $135—A charming gown of cream white, polka-dot batiste. Valenciennes lace is worked into zig-zag run-arounds on the sleeves and the waist, and the skirt has insertion and edge finish of the same. A foundation of light blue silk and a very decorative sash completes the ornamentation.

At $45, reduced from $75—Skirt of cadet Foulard with the latest figures, a bolero of black lace, sleeves of lattice work in narrow black velvet and lace—a combination of genius. The result, an exquisite dress.

At $75, from $160—A dressmaker's dream. The theme is gray liberty satin. The incidents are Persian silk over drapery, yoke of lace, pink taffeta scarf; three little flounces of accordion plaiting terminate the skirt. This merely tells you that the costume is rare—how rare you will know upon inspection, not otherwise.

At $60, from $125—A dress of linen batiste with embroidered and applique figures. A delicate pink foundation shimmers through the tone of natural flax, and violet velvet at waist and collar give the final and perfect touch of color.

The Dress and Wrap Store is vital with price interest.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Handkerchief Novelties For Men and Women Novelties emphatically. The latest Parisian decree. Brilliant stripes, plaids and figures; for yachting, golf or general outing wear. Delicate designs for "dress." Women's handkerchiefs in embroidered floral patterns, examples of actual art. A tempting glimpse:—

FOR MEN AND WOMEN
All-linen, hemstitched; beautifully combined colors and weaves. Also linen and silk interwoven; soft and elegant; 50c., 75c., $1 and $1.50 each.
FOR WOMEN
French embroidered, printed in colors on the sheerest of fine linen; perfectly hemstitched by hand from $1 to $10 each.

Men's and Women's Hosiery What is good in hosiery is here—in large and most varied supply. Prices are generally lower than elsewhere, frequently much lower. Two specimen values:

25c. pair—Men's light-weight half-hose; strong, durable, fast black cotton; double soles and high spliced heels; fronts neatly embroidered with colored silk. Also of fast black lisle thread; colored stripes and silk clocks on side; usually 38c.
38c. pair—Women's all-over lace and ribbed lisle thread stockings, light weight, fast black or assorted bronze and tan shades; easily worth 50c.

Broadway.

Little Priced Summer Gloves For Women Plenty of the more expensive sorts, of course. The Kayser and Amsterdam in numerous qualities and all the new shades. These, neat and durable, at less cost:

25c.—Silk-and-linen; tans, slates, black.
25c.—Suede lisle, black only.
50c.—Suede lisle; white, mode, gray.
50c.—Kayser silk glove; guarantee ticket with every pair; black and white.

Tenth street.

Girls' Shirt Waists Another offering to maidens. As pretty, as satisfactory, as varied as its predecessors. Instances:

At 35c each—175 waists; broken lots; cheviots and percales; sizes 8 to 14 yrs.; value 85c.
At 50c. each—100 waists; value $1.
At 75c. each—50 waists; value $1.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Infants' Vests, 15c. Sensible, hygienic, well-woven; of light-weight cotton and wool. High-neck and short sleeves. A guarantee of comfort. Four sizes. 15c. each; used to be 35c.

Mirrors—Little Prices To help make beauty, to double it when made.

Wooden-back hand mirrors; light, easy to handle, good reflectors; 20c. and 30c. each.
Small triplicate mirrors for shaving, for traveling 20c. each.
Standing mirrors, backs of oak and cherry; round, easily carried, 65c. to $1.50.
Shaving mirror, with bracket, $1.75.
Brass-framed mirrors, various sizes, elaborate designs, 75c. to $2.
Standing easel mirrors, with nickel frame, handsomely planned, $2 to $5.25.
Standing mirrors, quadruple silver plated frames, $3.25 to $4.
Triplicate mirrors, wooden frames, $1.50 to $10.50; brass frames, $6.50 to $10.75; nickel frames, $3.50 to $4.

Tenth street.

Men's Clothing: All Seasonable, All Bargains Summer suits. Business or bicycle. Cheviots and cassimeres—and serges. The last shall be first:—

At $15—A lot of serge suits in which every one is a good $20 value. Double and single-breasted sack coats. Some of Martin serge, others of fine domestic goods with silk linings. All blue.
At $10—Blue and black serge suits that were fairly priced a few days ago at $12 and $15.
At $10—Suits of fancy cheviots and cassimeres; also of black cheviots; many in this group sold earlier in the season up to $20.
At $5—Bicycle suits of stylish plaid cassimeres; these are the regular $8 kinds.

Boys' Clothing Store Full of Good Values. Advantageous offerings for the boys throughout a large stock. Some particularly low-priced clothing for present wear is mentioned below:—

Here are 100 pairs of washable knee trousers at 35c.
At $1—A suit. Sailor style of striped Galatea or of fancy linen. These were $1.50 to $3.
At $2.50—200 sailor suits of fancy cheviots; all sizes, but limited lots; $4 to $6 values.
Double-breasted jacket suits of fancy cheviots at these changed prices:—
$3.50 to $4.50 sorts now $2.50.
$5 to $6 sorts now $3.50.
$7.50 to $10 sorts now $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Madras Shirts, 50c. Seventy-five dozen of these, and better values we never presented in their class. Made from a good madras, in patterns that sensible and tasteful men can wear with an easy conscience. A really remarkable shirt at fifty cents. All sizes, from 14 to 17. One pair of cuffs and two matched collars with each shirt.

News of Men's Neckwear In the first place, regard these seventy-five dozen scarfs and keep in mind that the price is but 25c. each. The shapes are Imperials, Puffs and Tecks, the patterns are summery plaids, checks and stripes; the grade is a fair 50c. one, and the price is half that,—25c.

Next, these all-white puffs and flat scarfs. If you like white neckwear these will please. Made of cheviot lawn and pique and sold

Two for a Quarter

That is half-price for some and a quarter-price for others.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Men's Underwear Strong, comfortable, lasting underwear for all seasons. Summer-weight underwear for *now*. The kind you'll never complain of.

At 75c. each—Light-weight French balbriggan shirts and drawers; fine gauge; strong and well made; shirts, long or short sleeves; drawers, reinforced seats.
At $1 each—Light-weight French balbriggan shirts and drawers; shirts, long or short sleeves; drawers, long or short inseam with spliced seats and fronts.
At $2.50 each—"Regular made" and fashioned all-wool English shirts and drawers; medium weight; drawers have long or short inseams; seats spliced and reinforced.

Broadway.

Little Cost of Fragrance Lingering sweetness:—

Violet Soaps, 10c. box. Toilet Waters, small bottles, Blue Lilies, Violets of Sicily, 10c. a bottle.
Extracts by the ounce—We furnish bottles—25c., 20c. and 45c. These odors: Violet, Lilac, White Heliotrope, Jockey Club, Lily of the Valley, Carnation Pink, Crab Apple, Peau d'Espagne, Wood Violet.
Violet Toilet Water, 50c. oz.

Main floor, Tenth street aisle.

Odd Pieces of Silver Plated Ware Quick-Sale Prices Some of these goods are slightly marred, most of them are perfect; all are cheap. Previous and present prices:

15c.—Salt and Pepper Shakers; were 25c.
25c.—Flower Pots; were 50c. and 75c.
25c. and 50c.—Butter Plates; were 50c. and 75c.
25c. to $2—Trays; regularly 50c. to $5.
50c.—2 Salt Cellars in box; were $1.25.
75c.—Soda Glass Holders; were $1 and $1.25.
75c.—Gobiets, gold lined and engraved; were $1.50.
$1 to $2—Candle Sticks; were $2 to $4.
$3.50—Dishes with inside dish of agate; regularly $4.75 to $7.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts., N. Y.

Woman Took Poison in Church.

NEWARK, July 13.—The worshippers in St. Mary's Church were shocked this morning by an attempt at suicide made by Mrs. Lizzie Geiger, twenty-nine years old, of 74 Ann Street. She walked into the church and took a place with several other persons in a pew. She knelt apparently in prayer, and then suddenly took a bottle from beneath her cloak and, raising it to her lips, drank the contents. A policeman was called, and found that she had taken carbolic acid. An ambulance was summoned and the woman was taken to St. Michael's Hospital. She is in a critical condition and probably will die.

Ex-Senator Gorman's Health Improves

MAGNOLIA, Mass., July 13.—Ex-United States Senator Arthur P. Gorman, who is staying here, and who has been somewhat indisposed, owing, it is said, to the change from his accustomed surroundings, was greatly improved to-day. His illness was not serious.

VOLUNTEER APPOINTMENTS

The President Names Many Officers for New Regiments.

NEW YORKERS ON THE LIST

Col. Robert W. Leonard of the Twelfth Regiment Gets a Colonel's Place —Recruiting Progressing.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The President to-day made the following appointments in the Volunteers:

COLONEL.

Robert W. Leonard, Colonel Twelfth New York Volunteers.

MAJOR.

Francis Ward, Lieutenant Colonel Two Hundred and Second New York Volunteers.

CAPTAINS.

William B. Gracie, Captain Twelfth New York.
William F. Judson, Captain Twelfth New York.
Walter F. Randall, Captain Two Hundred and Second New York Volunteers.
James M. Liddell, formerly Major Fifth United States Volunteer Infantry.
Samuel A. Price, formerly Major Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
Dovereaux Shields formerly Lieutenant Colonel Second Mississippi Volunteer Infantry.
Granville Sevier, formerly Captain Second Tennessee Volunteers.
Peter Vredenburg, formerly Major Third New Jersey Volunteers.
Charles E. Davis, formerly First Lieutenant First Maine.
Samuel D. Crawford, formerly Major Fifteenth Pennsylvania.
Lucius C. Bonnett, formerly Captain Company F, Second Ohio.
Thomas W Darrah, formerly Lieutenant Twentieth United States Infantry, who specially distinguished himself in the Santiago campaign.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Philip S. Golderman, Second Lieutenant Two Hundred and Third New York.
James G. Hannah, First Lieutenant Two Hundred and Third New York.
John J. Kennedy, Sixty-ninth New York.
Theodore S. Pulver, Captain Two Hundred and Second New York.
Dexter Sturgis, First Lieutenant Two Hundred and Third New York.
Theodore B. Taylor, First Lieutenant Twelfth New York.
Oscar D. Weed, Captain Ninth New York.
Solomon Avery, Jr., Major Second Georgia Volunteers.
James H. Blount, Jr., formerly First Lieutenant Third United States Volunteer Infantry.
Willis P. Clark, formerly Lieutenant Third Georgia Volunteers.
Willis C. Davis, formerly Captain First Georgia Volunteers.
Wilson G. Heaton, formerly Captain Fiftieth Iowa.
James M. Kimbrough, Jr., formerly Captain Third Georgia Volunteers.
James Longstreet, Jr., formerly First Lieutenant Ninth United States Volunteers.
George D. Rice, formerly Chaplain Sixth Massachusetts.
Henry G. Crockett, formerly Captain First Maine Artillery.
Edgar S. Stayer, formerly Lieutenant Fifth Pennsylvania.
Stephen Ogden Fuqua, formerly Captain Second United States Volunteer Infantry.
Benjamin Stark, Jr., formerly First Lieutenant Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

John W. C. Abbott, Michigan.
Garrison Ball, Lieutenant Two Hundred and First New York.
John J. Byrne, Captain, Ninth New York.
Hoit A. Bradford, Corporal Company H, Sixth Illinois Volunteers.
Edwin S. Broussard, Captain Company I, Second United States Volunteer Infantry.
Timothy L. Coughlan, Second Lieutenant Two Hundred and First New York.
Ursil L. Ferguson, Captain First New York.
Hilden Olin, Second Lieutenant Seventy-first New York.
John T. Ryan, New York.
Lee D. Fisher, formerly private Seventy-first New York Volunteers, Assistant Engineer United States Navy during Spanish war.
Robert H. Stillman, formerly Sergeant Astor Battery.
William S. Wells, Jr., formerly Captain Company F, Third Alabama.
Henry L. Jenkinson, formerly Captain Eighth United States Volunteers.
Lewis M. Clark, formerly of Company I, Sixteenth Pennsylvania.
Robert Corliss, formerly Sergeant Company B, Seventh United States Infantry.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Frederick Hadra, Captain and Assistant Surgeon.
William Bowen, Captain and Assistant Surgeon.
Richard S. Griswold, First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon.
George P. Peed, First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon.

There have been enlisted in the volunteer regiments 791 men As the recruiting has all been done at the regular stations, the result is considered very good at the War Department. The recruits by regiments are: Twenty-sixth, 141; Twenty-seventh, 134; Twenty-eighth, 86; Twenty-ninth, 221; Thirtieth, 118; Thirty-first, 116; Thirty-second, 75; Thirty-third, 9; Thirty-fourth, 24; Thirty-fifth, 2.

CAREER OF COL. LEONARD.

He Has Had Long Service With Volunteer Regiments.

Special to The New York Times.

Col. Robert W. Leonard is a graduate of the Seventh Regiment, having enlisted in that command as a private in Company B on May 7, 1860 He remained in the company until Sept. 15, 1862, when he joined the volunteer army as Adjutant of the One Hundred and Sixty-second New York Volunteers. He was promoted to the rank of Major June 14, 1863, and left the service Feb. 5, 1864, with the rank of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, United States Volunteers. He was made Adjutant of the Fourth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and on April 18, 1867, was promoted to Major.

On Dec. 10 of the same year he was made Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, and on Feb. 1, 1868, was made Commissary of Subsistence of the Seventh Regiment. On Jan. 2, 1869, he became Major and Inspector of the Cavalry Brigade, and on Jan. 26, 1870, he attained the rank and grade of Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General of the Cavalry Brigade. He was made a Captain in the Twenty-seventh Regiment on Aug. 9, 1875, and on Oct. 6, 1887, became Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General of the First Brigade.

He was made Major in the Twelfth Regiment Jan. 4, 1890, and became Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment Dec. 14, 1896, when Col. Butt assumed command of that regiment, and when the latter was promoted to Brigadier General took temporary command of the regiment. On March 15, 1898, he was unanimously elected Colonel of the regiment.

Col. Leonard instituted many reforms in the regiment and brought the organization up to a very high grade of efficiency. He joined the volunteer service at the head of his regiment and remained at its head throughout its war experience. When the regiment returned last Autumn from garrison duty in Cuba and was mustered out of the volunteer service Col. Leonard attempted to re-enlist the regiment for service in the Philippines. He is one of the most popular Colonels that ever commanded a National Guard regiment in this city. Col. Leonard is about fifty-seven years old.

A RECRUIT KILLED IN OHIO.

Found With a Fractured Skull by a Railroad Track.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 13.—In the deadroom of the city hospital is the body of a young soldier who Wednesday night was westward bound from Governors Island, N. Y., to fight the foes of his country in the Philippines. Beyond the fact that he was a soldier absolutely nothing is known of him.

During the short time the recruits who arrived here Wednesday from New York were in Cincinnati they were around taking in the sights. Shortly before 8 o'clock Wednesday night the men were loaded upon Big Four Special No. 35 and left the city.

At 8:30 o'clock Attorney Charles Broer found an unconscious man lying alongside the Big Four tracks in Fernbank, Ohio. The man was dressed in the uniform of a regular soldier and his head was horribly crushed. Mr. Broer called assistance and the soldier was removed to Home City. There he was placed on a Big Four train and brought back to Cincinnati and removed to the City Hospital. An examination there showed that the man had sustained a fracture of the base of the skull. He was unconscious and every effort to revive him failed. At 4:40 A. M. Thursday he died without having spoken a word.

Asking Gov. Roosevelt for Places.

ALBANY, July 13.—Applications are pouring in on the Governor from young men of good families who are anxious to secure commissions in the army and serve their country in the Philippines. Already between seventy and eighty applications have been received by mail.

No Rough Rider Regiments.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-day said that no one had been authorized to enlist any of the three rough-rider regiments provided for in the Volunteer act. It would require the President's express direction before any step could be taken toward raising these regiments. The impression given by Gen. Corbin's remarks was that there is little likelihood of the organization of these regiments, even in the future.

FIGHTING REBELS IN BOATS.

MANILA, July 13.—Lake Laguna de Bay is being patrolled by three troops of the Fourth Cavalry, under Capt. McGraw, and the army gunboat Napidan, commanded by Lieut. Larsen. The force makes its headquarters on an island, living on cascoes, in which the men are towed about to make unexpected visits to towns where there are small forces of insurgents, for the purpose of keeping the rebels moving.

On Tuesday the troops had an engagement at Mantilupa, on the south shore of the lake. They found 500 insurgents there, intrenched near the shore. The Napidan shelled the rebels, and a party of American troops, numbering 135, landed and drove them by a sharp running fight to the hills, where they were too strongly intrenched for the small force to attack them.

Two of the cavalrymen were wounded, and the bodies of ten insurgents were found. It is supposed that the enemy's loss is thirty-five.

VOLUNTEERS ARE WORN OUT.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—Advices received by the transport Newport from Manila, dated June 11, are as follows:

"The volunteers are greatly debilitated in consequence of their hard campaigning through three months of tropic weather. Since the middle of May no volunteer regiment has had a sick list of less than 20 per cent. Most of them at present have 25 per cent. Ill, and a few of the regiments have less than one-third of their number on duty. The Nebraska regiment has suffered the worst. It came in from San Fernando a few days ago with less than 200 men in the ranks. The South Dakota followed yesterday with 275 men on duty. The Montana and Kansas regiments, at San Fernando, have not more than 280 available men each. The morning after the Washington troops took Morong, a week ago, only 203 men responded to roll call. The Washington men have been engaged since March 12 in preventing the insurgent armies of the north and south from forming a junction in Laguna de Bay.

"Twenty-four of the Nebraska officers are on the sick list, and the Montana, Washington, and the South Dakota regiments show twenty or more officers in the hospitals or sick in their quarters. These regiments have borne the brunt of the fighting. Their losses in killed and wounded ranged from 160 in the Montana regiment to 280 Nebraska men. The loss of the Kansas regiment is second to that of the Nebraska, while the Washington and the South Dakota regiments follow closely, each with losses of about 200. The Oregon regiment suffered severely.

"Of the regulars, the Third Artillery is the heaviest loser, its killed and wounded numbering 123."

FILIPINOS ARE DEMORALIZED.

Gen. Summers Says Starvation Will Help to Conquer Them.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—Brig. Gen. Summers, in command of the Oregon Volunteers, in an interview, said:

"Aguinaldo's forces were badly demoralized when the Oregon regiment left, twenty-nine days ago. I am of the opinion that peace will have been obtained before the end of the next dry season. Of course, a much larger force is necessary in order that we hold the country and towns evacuated by the rebels. I am of the opinion that starvation will cut a large figure in bringing Aguinaldo's forces to terms. On account of the war the rice crop, on which the natives largely depend for food, is next to nothing this season."

Gen. Wheeler Misquoted.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., July 13.—Gen. Joseph Wheeler, who passed through this city to-day, made the following statement: "I was incorrectly reported in Chicago as to the Philippine insurgent army. In answer to a direct question I stated that I did not know the strength of Aguinaldo's forces, and that the published reports of our officers in Manila did not state them. I desire to state that no doubt these officers and officials in Washington are well informed, but I have never had a conversation with any official in Washington on the subject and am quite ignorant as to the extent of their information."

Bicycles for Employes in Havana.

HAVANA, July 13.—The State Department has provided bicycles for all employes living at a distance, with a view of insuring early morning arrivals.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Yosemite sailed to-day from Singapore for Manila whence she will go to Guam.

The North Atlantic Squadron has arrived at Portland. It will go from there to Newport.

The Eagle has arrived at Gibara, and the Dolphin at Boston.

The Enterprise has sailed from Fort Monroe for New York.

West Point Epidemic Abated.

WEST POINT, July 13.—The scarlet fever scare has abated. No new cases were reported to-day. Dress parade was resumed this evening.

WHITNEY STABLES BURNED.

ROSLYN, L. I., July 13.—The stables and barns of William C. Whitney's country home, Wheatley, at Westbury, were destroyed by fire to-night. The stables, which were on a palatial scale, were only about 150 feet from the residence itself, but the latter was not injured in any way.

How the fire originated is not known, but it is supposed that it was started by incendiaries. It was discovered at 9:45, and first efforts were directed to getting the horses out. This was successfully accomplished. The carriages were also saved, but not before some of them were scorched by the intense heat. Most of the harness was burned with the other contents of the building.

Meanwhile help had been summoned from Mineola, Hempstead, Roslyn, and other places. All the companies except that from Hempstead responded. Wheatley, however, which is far from any railroad, in the midst of the woods and fields of a thousand-acre estate, could not be reached very quickly, and by the time the firemen arrived the blaze had made too much headway to be controlled. The men thereupon devoted all their energies to preventing the residence from catching fire.

Mr. Whitney's representative said to-night that although the building was insured, the loss to Mr. Whitney would be heavy.

Particular interest attaches to the stables from the fact that it was here that many fine racehorses were kept last year for the amusement of the late Mrs. Whitney. Mrs. Whitney, who was an ardent lover of outdoor sports and one of the best horsewomen in the country, was thrown while hunting at Aiken, S. C., in the Winter of 1898, and received injuries that rendered her helpless and eventually caused her death.

Mr. Whitney did everything possible to relieve the monotony of his wife's illness. He devised a plan for a private race track near to and in full view of the residence at Westbury, and spirited races by the best horses in the Whitney-Paget racing stable were run on it and witnessed by the invalid from her couch.

TAMMANY HALL AND CHICAGO.

Robert E. Burke, the right-hand man of Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago, who has been heralded as being on his way to this city for the purpose of effecting a political union of some description between the Chicago Democracy and Tammany Hall, arrived in this city on Tuesday. So well did he conceal his movements, however, that none of the reporters who were "camping on his trail" was able to discover him. Mr. Burke registered at the Broadway Central Hotel, with his wife and two children. He spent Wednesday at Brighton Beach, where it was said last night he had met several Tammany leaders, and yesterday morning he and his wife and children left the city for Philadelphia.

During his short visit here Mr. Burke told a friend that his trip had no political significance whatever. He and his family, he said, were merely East for pleasure. After a short stay in Philadelphia and Baltimore, he said, he would go to Boston and return thence to Chicago in time for the meeting of the Democratic National Committee.

John F. Carroll, the deputy leader of Tammany Hall, said last-night that he had not seen Mr. Burke and that he had no idea of looking him up, as he had no knowledge of anything that he could do to further a combination with the Chicago Democrats, such as Mr. Burke was alleged to have in contemplation.

NAVY-YARD DOCK WRECKED

Dry Dock No. 2 Badly Damaged by Wednesday Night's Storm.

REPAIRS MAY COST $500,000

Facilities of the Yard for the Care of Warships Seriously Crippled by the Disaster.

The big timber dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard was found yesterday morning to be in a partly wrecked condition as a result of the storm of Wednesday night. The rush of water about the dock had washed away the earth filling behind the walls and caused one side of the structure to collapse. The damage is estimated at about $200,000. The dock, however, had been in need of extensive repairs for a long time, and it is believed that it will entail a total expenditure of nearly half a million dollars to put it in proper shape.

The dock is known officially as Dry Dock No. 2. It is situated between Dry Docks Nos. 1 and 3, and has been more generally used than any other at the yard, for the reason that it is best adapted for docking all vessels other than the larger cruisers and the battleships.

It is believed that one entire side of the dock will have to be torn out and rebuilt. The remaining sides have been carefully secured to prevent further damage. It is thought, however, that the right side of the dock, which is still standing, has been weakened and that there is danger that it will also slide in.

Chief Engineer Asserson, who has charge of the docks in the yard, had a gang of men at work all day yesterday cleaning away the ruins and bracing up the dock. Divers who examined the dock found that the wings which hold the caisson in place were solid, and that the sill was also in good shape. The dock was empty at the time of the accident, the cruiser Detroit, the last ship placed in it, having been taken out on Tuesday.

Dry Dock No. 2 is the second largest in the Brooklyn yard. It was built about ten years ago, and cost over $600,000. It is built of timber, and is 500 feet long, 52 feet wide at the bottom, and 86 feet wide at the top of the entrance. Congress some time ago appropriated $300,000 to repair the dock, but nothing had been done in this direction because of the war and for other reasons. This appropriation will now be used for rebuilding the dock, but an additional one will have to be asked for to complete the work, it is said.

Naval Constructor Bowles declared yesterday that the break in Dry Dock No. 2 would seriously cripple the docking facilities of the yard. The dock, he said, could be trussed up so as to admit of its being used until the proposed new dry dock at the yard is built. This new dock is to be the largest in the country, and is to cost about $1,000,000.

IN FAVOR OF TIMBER DRY DOCKS.

Marine Journal Opposes the Policy of Rear Admiral Endicott.

The Marine Journal has for some months been urging the superiority of timber dry docks to those constructed of stone. It has repeatedly criticised Rear Admiral Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, for what it claims is his evident preference for stone docks. It now charges Admiral Endicott with so wording the specifications for the Boston, Mare Island, and League Island dry docks that the cost of the two latter, which Congress ordered to be of timber, should be unnecessarily increased, while many things required for the Boston dock, which is to be of granite or concrete and granite, have been omitted. It is alleged that this is done in order to deceive the public as to the relative cost of timber and stone docks. In reply to the arguments of Admiral Endicott against timber dry docks, The Marine Journal said in a recent issue:

We deny that the timber dock is perishable. With ordinary care but slight repairs will be required for the first twenty years. It is true that the upper portion above the water line may, after the lapse of many years, require renewal, the expense of which is nominal, yet so will the frost throw out of place the heavy granite blocks composing the stone dock.

We deny that the timber dry docks at the League Island, Norfolk, and Brooklyn Navy Yards are in need of the repairs stated by Chief Endicott. The sum appropriated to be expended upon timber Dry Dock No. 2, at Brooklyn, is not required. The abutments are sound and serviceable, and to replace them with those of concrete would be a waste of money. Chief Endicott should state fairly that this sum is intended to build a new entranceway of concrete and to widen and deepen this dock, and not simply to repair it. The present Government timber dry docks at League Island, Norfolk, and Dock No. 2 at Brooklyn are all to-day safe and efficient. It is unfair to class these docks with the imperfect structure at Port Royal, S. C., and No. 3 dock at Brooklyn, neither of which was properly designed or built.

The testimony of private owners of dry docks all over the country is overwhelmingly in favor of the timber dry dock, its economy of maintenance, and operation.

REPAIRS FOR THE DEFENDER.

Her Mainsail Patched and a New Topmast Raised.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, July 13.—The Defender, now lying in the harbor, had a new topmast sent aloft this morning. The spar that has been in use on her ever since she went into commission this season was sent down yesterday and laid upon the deck. The new spar is the one that has been lying on the wharf for a week or more. It is of Oregon pine, and 51 feet in length over all.

Capt. Rhodes, when asked about the topmast, replied that the one sent down was all right. It was found necessary, he said, to have duplicate spars for the big racers, as it is never known how soon one will be needed.

William Butler Duncan came yesterday afternoon from Newport in a naphtha launch and spent quite a while talking with the designer in the sail loft and in the shipyards. Mr. Duncan ordered some of the lighter sails to be taken to the sail loft to be refitted. The mainsail is now at the sail loft being repaired. It was torn somewhat at Larchmont when the Columbia bent the main boom of the Defender.

The two pieces of the main boom of the Defender are laid out in the south construction shop with the gooseneck, and close to the water's edge. There is a space of about three or four feet between the two halves. The damaged part of the spar has been cut out and new plates are being turned and rivet holes punched.

Capt. Rhodes expresses regret at the manner in which some papers score Capt. Barr of the Columbia. He looks at the matter in the light that now it is Capt. Barr's turn, and his turn will follow. He thinks Capt. Barr is a smart skipper, and ought to be given a chance. Capt. Rhodes thinks the criticisms were severe and unnecessary.

KILLED FOR STONING A DOG.

R. M. Wiley Meets Death at the Hands of E. J. Brogan at Lancaster.

LANCASTER, Penn., July 13.—Edwin J. Brogan of Fulton Township, a carpenter, forty-three years old, with a wife and three children, came to this city to-day and surrendered himself to the District Attorney, the charge against him being murder.

On Tuesday evening R. Marion Wiley, aged twenty years, and a companion named John Wills, neighbors of Brogan, passed the latter's place and threw stones at his dog. They started to run, when the crack of a pistol was heard, and Wiley received a bullet in his left lung, and died yesterday afternoon.

Brogan claims he was justified in shooting, as the young men had been in the habit of annoying him.

New Yorker Stricken in Morristown.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 13.—James H. Meyers, fifty years old, a traveler for the Union Iron Works of New York, was stricken with apoplexy in the store of Fairchild & Oliver here to-day. He was removed to All Souls' Hospital. He is in a critical condition. He has been unconscious since the seizure. His home is in New York.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Reported Project to Lease New York, Chicago and St. Louis to the Lackawanna Not Confirmed.

The Cleveland story of a project to lease the Vanderbilt road, the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, which is controlled by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company was not confirmed yesterday. President William H. Truesdale of Lackawanna, also practically a Vanderbilt system, said that he was in entire ignorance of any foundation for such a statement, and had no knowledge of any plan to this end. Mr. Truesdale added that he possessed no information of a "contest" between Vanderbilt and Sloan interests for the ownership of a block of Lackawanna outside stock or of the probability, as suggested by a Newark rumor, that if the Sloan element won he was to be ousted from the Presidency by ex-General Manager W. F. Halstead, while if the Vanderbilt element carried the day Vice President E. R. Holden's direction of Lackawanna's coal business would end. Mr. Holden declined to speak on any of the subjects referred to, but remarked that the hard coal business at present was in fine shape.

All the rumors, it was stated on good authority, are mere gossip resulting from the recent change in the direction of Lackawanna and its new policy which upsets the paternal régime which existed under President Samuel Sloan and his old official associates. Mr. Truesdale vitalized the management of the system in the interests of the new controlling elements, the Vanderbilts, the First National Bank, and J. Pierpont Morgan, and Mr. Sloan was retired to the position of Chairman of the Board of Managers. Mr. Truesdale's activity and success have resulted in many rumors in regard to changes in the system, and the present esprit de corps of the employes. About the only result in the latter regard is an arrangement that the question of wages shall be discussed at Scranton next Tuesday.

FIGHT FOR IMMIGRANT FARES.

Southern Pacific Refuses to Close Its European Offices.

Chairman McLeod, Secretary Gibson, and several other members of the Advisory Committee of the Western Passenger Association yesterday met the representatives of the Steamship Conference Lines at the offices of the latter organization at 19 Broadway. A representative of the Southern Pacific Railway, which is not a member of the Western Passenger Association, also attended the conference.

It was learned that the leading question discussed was whether the steamship or the railroad companies are the more important factor in the transportation of immigrants. The Western Passenger Association has long had an agreement with the steamship lines whereby the latter, in selling a ticket to an emigrant, bound for an inland section of the United States, booked him through to his final destination, the ticket from New York overland being in the form of an order on any railroad in the association which furnished the most direct route.

The Southern Pacific made a deal two years ago with the steamship companies which resulted in its opening offices throughout Europe and assuming the same position toward the passengers that the steamship lines had previously occupied. To a passenger desiring to go to any point on the Southern Pacific lines a railroad ticket was sold, to which was attached an order on any steamship line selected, which order virtually amounted to a ticket. Recently the Southern Pacific from its European offices has sold transportation through to points in the West not touched by its lines. In this way the company has increased its proportion from 26 per cent. to 52 per cent. of the entire emigrant business.

The steamship lines are not satisfied with this arrangement, which reduces their profits. The Union Pacific Railroad Company, which recently became a member of the Western Passenger Association, is still less satisfied. Yesterday's conference was held to try to induce the Southern Pacific to give up its European booking business. The latter company, through its representatives, it was said, flatly refused to do this, and challenged the association to competition. The conference, which is said to have been very stormy, broke up without having accomplished anything.

The Atchison's Circular and Map.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway system issues from the office of Edward F. Burnett, General Eastern Passenger Agent, an interesting circular which gives a map of the system and complete information as to theatres and other places of amusement at every centre of population reached by the Santa Fé. The data are not only valuable to the traveler seeking information, but of service to theatrical representatives and agents for route makings and bookings

CHICAGO TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Eastern Men Were Ahead When Play Was Stopped by Rain.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Play in the Western championship tennis tournament closed to-day with a quarrel. A postponement, on account of rain, of the semi-final round of doubles, which is one of the most important matches of the week, called forth complaints from players and spectators, and may cause a rupture in the tournament. Sectional feeling entered into the matter, and, as the decision favored Western men, the impartiality of the tournament officials was brought into question.

Two matches in doubles were but fairly started when a drizzling rain set in, which grew heavier as play progressed. Two sets were played in the wet, both going to the Eastern team. When time was called for the fourth set Referee McClellan called a halt, claiming the courts were not in condition for play. With the chances in their favor for winning, the Eastern players entered a vigorous protest, claiming the courts were no worse than when the previous sets were played, and demanded that the match be finished. It took half an hour to finally decide the matter. The rain continued during that time and sustained the referee in his decision.

Hackett and Allen accused the local management of stopping the match to save the Western men, who were decidedly off in their game after the rain started. Bond and Collins, while admitting that it looked as if they were afraid to continue, fearing defeat, declared the grounds were unfit for fair playing and asked the referee to postpone the match. The teams were evenly matched, and before the rain played as fine tennis and furnished as pretty a contest as has ever been seen in a Western tournament.

The Easterners took the first two games. After their nervousness wore off the Western pair took the lead by winning three straight games. The next two games were divided and then Bond and Collins ran out the set. The second set brought out the best tennis of the day, and after a lot of sharp work was finally won by Hackett and Allen. The Eastern men won the third set with ease.

Semi-Finals.—Doubles—Hackett and Allen versus Bond and Collins, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1. Unfinished.

Play will begin to-morrow in the fourth round of singles. All the matches postponed from to-day will be played before the doubles. The unfinished contests in doubles will also be played off.

Bernard Courtney to Sheehan's Aid.

Bernard Courtney, Chairman of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Ninth Assembly District and an ardent admirer of John C. Sheehan, has sent to all the Democrats of the district a circular letter urging them to support Mr. Sheehan in the fight that is being made against him by Councilman Frank J. Goodwin. In this letter Mr. Courtney, speaking for the District Committee, urges "every Democrat and every citizen of the district to rise up to resist the attempt to impose upon them such unwarranted and highhanded methods, which find their culmination in an effort to deprive them of a leader selected by their votes, who seeks no higher reward than the welfare of the district, and force them to accept a person selected by a man who is not a resident of the district and who has no interest therein."

Lieut. A. J. Draper's Fiancee.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 13.—Miss Lillie Duncan Voorhees, who is engaged to be married to Lieut. Arthur Jay Draper, son of Ambassador Draper, is one of the most beautiful young women in Kentucky. She is twenty-two years of age, the eldest daughter of Charles Voorhees, cashier of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and

SHAMROCK AFLOAT AGAIN

To Pension the Crew Should She Beat Columbia?

YACHT VEILED IN MYSTERY

Sir Thomas Lipton Refuses Applications to Go on Board—Talk Regarding Shamrock's Seaworthiness.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 13.—The Shamrock was floated out of the dry dock at Southampton to-day.

Sir Thomas Lipton has been there nearly the whole of the week. He refused all applications made to go on board the boat, and, in fact, the precautions taken to shield Columbia from publicity are slight indeed in comparison to the efforts of her owner to shroud Shamrock in a veil of mystery.

Some most astonishing stories are current regarding Sir Thomas Lipton. It is said that he has promised each member of the crew a sovereign a week for life if Shamrock should beat Columbia.

This would mean an outlay of more than £75,000, as Shamrock has a crew of forty-two, all told. Sir Thomas Lipton gave £50,000 in charity and received knighthood in return. It seems improbable that he would give 50 per cent. more to bring back America's Cup, stupendous advertisement as such a proceeding would unquestionably be.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 13.—The cup challenger Shamrock has returned to her moorings at Hythe. The crew were not allowed to go ashore for the purpose of signing articles, but, instead, a Board of Trade official went on board the yacht for that purpose. An interesting clause in the agreement concerning prize money gives the first officer $200, the second officer $150, and the crew $140 each, which, it is asserted, they receive whether they win or lose. The two sailing masters of Shamrock have a private agreement with Sir Thomas Lipton in regard to prize money.

Experts are now asking whether Shamrock is not too frail to cross the Atlantic without sustaining damage.

THE COLUMBIA'S FINAL SPIN.

Cup Defender Tries Her Sails Before Leaving for Newport.

The Columbia yesterday took her last tuning-up spin on the Sound before returning to Narragansett Bay. After to-day she will not be seen in these waters until the regular trial races in September.

The crew had its customary drill yesterday morning, and the usual daily amount of time was spent overhauling canvas. It was 3:30 o'clock when Mr. Iselin went aboard the yacht. The wind was blowing fresh from the northwest, and the Columbia was headed toward the Long Island shore, running free but without spinnacker and carrying only mainsail, working topsail, forestaysail, and jib.

Off Hempstead Harbor she set a jibtopsail and headed down the Sound, making a broad reach of it. She returned at 5 o'clock. She had taken down her jibtopsail, though the wind had flattened out, and when a mile from the mark took in the staysail. Then she made a short hitch to fetch her buoy, getting in her jib as she came about the second time. She worked slowly up to the buoy, not lowering the mainsail till she had made fast.

It was expected that she would leave early to-day on her trip to Newport, accompanied by the St. Michaels, which will tow her part if not all of the distance.

LARCHMONT'S RACE WEEK.

Many Entries Have Been Received for All the Events.

Larchmont race week commences to-morrow and a programme for yachting and other aquatic sports has been arranged. Race week is designed to bring together the crack yachts of the coast and the Larchmont Yacht Club has issued invitations to the Captains of all of the important clubs from Marblehead to Philadelphia to be present, and extends to all of them and their guests the privileges of the club. There will be a regatta to-morrow open to all classes, a special race for schooners in one class, and a race for 21-foot and 25-foot knockabouts.

Many entries are being received for the events each day. There will be musical and dramatic entertainments each evening.

Tuesday will be marked by a ladies' reception, and the aquatic entertainment for that day includes gig, dinghy, and tub races and races for naphtha and alco-vapor launches. On the evening of Thursday there will be a ball and an illumination of the grounds and of the fleet.

The Wa Wa Wins at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 13.—The thirty-footers raced this afternoon from Bishop's Buoy to Jamestown, twice over, with the wind west. The start was made at 3:21 o'clock. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish Time.	Elapsed Time.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Wa Wa, Reginald Brooks	5:11:36	1:50:36
Vaquero II., H. B. Duryea	5:12:30	1:51:30
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	5:13:08	1:52:08
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	5:15:15	1:54:15

MISS BAKER WINS AT GOLF.

Defeats Mrs. Norton for the Norton Cup by 3 Up and 2 to Go.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 13.—Miss Ruth Baker is the winner of the E. N. Norton Cup, play for which began yesterday at the Fairfield County Golf Club, in a woman's handicap medal play, nine-hole match.

This morning the semi-final round match play, eighteen holes, was played. Mrs. E. N. Norton beat Miss Janet Sheldon, 4 up and 3 to go, and Miss Ruth Baker beat Miss Potter, 7 up and 2 to go. This afternoon Miss Baker and Mrs. Norton played off the final, Miss Baker winning by 3 up and 2 to go.

Saturday the second competition for the Secretary's Cup will be played in a men's handicap, eighteen-hole medal play.

CANADIANS LOSE AT TENNIS.

Americans Must Now Fight for Championship at Niagara.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ontario, July 13.—As the struggle in the Canadian championship at lawn tennis nears the crucial stage the interest increases, and to-morrow's matches promise to arouse the greatest excitement of the meeting.

All the Canadians have now been disposed of, and the title is sure to remain with an American. Champion Leo Ware of Harvard is expected here to-morrow, and he will defend his title on Saturday. Three men are left to play off for the honor of challenging him, two of them New Yorkers.

Whitman, the National champion, has earned his way into the finals, and he is a strong favorite for the title. Paret and Fischer, however, also have chances that must yet be disposed of.

The two New York experts meet to-morrow morning in the semi-finals, and the winner plays Whitman in the afternoon. The day's scores are as follows:

Championship Singles, Second Round—J. P. Paret beat Parke Wright, 6—3, 6—1. E. P. Fischer beat H. E. Avery, 6—4, 7—5. R. C. Wright beat E. R. Patterson, 6—1, 6—1.

Semi-final Round—M. D. Whitman beat B. C. Wright, 6—4, 8—6.

Handicap Singles. First Round—S. P. Ware (owe half) beat E. R. Patterson, (scratch,) 6—4, 6—1. J. Littell (half 15) beat P. Winans, (15) 5—7, 7—5, 6—2. H. D. Whitman (owe 40) beat H. E. Avery, (owe half 15,) 6—4, 6—3. R. Bissell (half 15) beat Bert Wright, (scratch,) 5—7, 6—0, 6—3. C. McMaster (scratch) beat Beales Wright (owe 30) by default. R. D. Little (owe 15) beat L. J. Grant, (half 30,) 7—5, 6—0. J. Kirkland (15) beat C. Dewitt, (30,) 7—5, 9—7. E. P. Fischer (owe half 40) beat E. R. Tate, (scratch,) 6—0, 6—3.

New Yorker's House Burned.

PATERSON, N. J., July 13.—The handsome new house of William Muller, a New York baker, at Oakland, Bergen County, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The occupants had to leap from a second-story window. They saved nothing but their night clothing. The loss is about $10,000, and is covered by insurance.

AMERICAN TEAM AT WORK.

Yale-Harvard Athletes at Brighton—Cordial Welcome Extended by the British Press.

BRIGHTON, England, July 13.—The American Yale-Harvard athletes have arrived here. They put in their first day's practice at Preston Park to-day. They are all in excellent health, but it was thought advisable to confine the work to short runs on the turf.

The team will go to London July 15 for a few days' work on the track of the Queen's Club, in order that they may accustom themselves to that track.

The team attended Barnum & Bailey's circus this evening, where the Americans were greeted with the National airs and a series of college melodies.

LONDON, July 13.—The newspapers here extend the most cordial welcome to the Yale and Harvard athletes. The papers express the hope that the visit of the Americans will be a success in every way, except in the contests, where, however, they admit the transatlantic university men will give a good account of themselves.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

New Yorks Lose Final Game of Their Series with the Pittsburgs—Bad Fielding the Cause.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	50	24	.676
Philadelphia	44	27	.620
Boston	45	28	.616
Chicago	43	27	.614
St. Louis	42	31	.575
Baltimore	39	30	.565
Cincinnati	36	35	.507
Pittsburg	35	37	.486
New York	32	40	.444
Louisville	28	44	.389
Washington	25	49	.338
Cleveland	12	59	.169

Results of Yesterday's League Games.

Pittsburg, 9; New York, 5.
St. Louis, 8; Brooklyn, 2.
Chicago, 9; Boston 4.
Philadelphia, 5; Cleveland, 1.
Louisville-Baltimore and Washington-Cincinnati games postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

St. Louis in New York.
Chicago in Brooklyn.
Pittsburg in Boston.
Cincinnati in Philadelphia.
Cleveland in Baltimore.
Louisville in Washington.

The New Yorks lost a chance to win their third straight game from the Pittsburgs at the Polo Grounds yesterday because of the worst kind of fielding. The Pittsburgs made fifteen hits off Seymour, but this would not have been enough to win had there been clean fielding. Seymour, besides being hit hard, was the chief offender in the way of making the victory easy for the visitors. Gettig contributed a wild throw that enabled the Pittsburgs to score three runs. The Pittsburgs, on the other hand, did some good fielding, which at times was of a sensational kind. Ely, Williams, and O'Brien cut off apparent base hits, and the former was responsible for two runs being stopped.

Up to the seventh inning the locals could not bunch their hits. The Pittsburgs made two runs in the fifth, and added four more in the seventh, all of them being scored after Gettig made a high throw off Donovan's slow grounder. A good throw would have retired the batter and side. The locals did some great stick work in the seventh inning—three singles and a three-bagger, the latter by Van Haltren when two bases were occupied—netting three runs. The locals continued to hit the ball in the eighth, scoring twice.

In the ninth inning all chances were lost because of Seymour's poor work. The first two Pittsburg batters were easily retired, and the crowd was getting ready to "root" hard when the home team took its last turn at the bat. Bowerman, the next batter, made a single, his fourth hit of the game, and Ely followed with a scratch infield hit. O'Brien hit the ball to Doyle. Seymour was slow in getting to first to take the throw. Doyle took a chance while Seymour was racing to first, and the ball went wide. Bowerman had reached third in the meantime, and made a bluff to run home as Seymour pitched up the ball. Seymour threw the ball twenty feet over Grady's head, and Bowerman and Ely came hime. O'Brien reached third, and when he took too much room Gleason threw to Gettig, who touched O'Brien., but dropped the ball. A moment later O'Brien scored on a wild pitch.

The New Yorks made a weak effort in their ninth. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V.Halt'n, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	Donovan, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Tiernan, rf.	0	2	1	0	0	McCreery, lf.	1	2	2	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	0	3	2	0	Williams, 3b.	1	2	3	2	0
Doyle, 1b.	1	1	13	1	1	Beaumont, cf.	1	0	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	0	1	2	2	Bow'r'm'n, c.	1	4	4	0	1
T.O'Brien, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	Ely, ss.	0	2	3	3	2
Gettig, 3b.	1	2	2	1	2	J.O'Brien, 2b.	1	1	3	5	0
Grady, c.	0	0	2	6	1	Clark, 1b.	1	2	10	0	1
Seymour, p.	1	0	0	0	8	Tannehill, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Total.	5	12	27	21	7	Total.	9	15	27	18	2

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0—5
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	3	0—9

First base by errors—Pittsburg, 2. Left on bases—New York, 7. Base on balls—Off Seymour, 5; off Tannehill, 1. Struck out—By Seymour, 5; by Tannehill, 3. Three-base hits—Van Haltren, Williams. Two-base hits—Williams, Bowerman, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Seymour, Tannehill. Stolen bases—Doyle, Gleason, Ely. Double play—Williams, Ely, and Clark. Hit by pitched ball—Bowerman. Wild pitch—Seymour. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and Hunt.

ST. LOUIS DEFEATS BROOKLYN.

The Visitors Secured a Winning Lead in the Seventh Inning.

Up to the seventh inning at Washington Park yesterday it looked as if the Brooklyns would beat the St. Louis team in another game. In this inning the visitors bunched four hits, which, aided by two bases on balls and two errors, gave them six runs and a lead which the Brooklyns could not overcome in the face of Powell's splendid pitching.

James McGuire, the veteran catcher of the Washington Club, has been traded to Brooklyn in exchange for First Baseman McGann and Catcher Smith. The score

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	2	3	1	0	0	Jones, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
McKean, 2b.	0	1	1	1	0	Keeler, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Cross, 3b.	1	2	2	3	0	And'son, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0
Wallace, ss.	2	1	3	1	0	Kelley, lf.	1	1	3	0	1
Heidrich, rf.	0	1	3	2	0	Dahlen, ss.	1	1	3	2	1
Tebeau, 1b.	1	2	5	1	0	Daly, 2b.	0	0	1	4	1
Criger, c.	1	1	5	1	0	Casey, 3b.	0	1	2	1	2
Blake, cf.	0	1	0	5	0	Grim, c.	0	0	2	2	0
Powell, p.	1	2	0	2	1	Hughes, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total.	8	12	27	11	1	Total.	2	7	27	10	2

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	1	0	—8
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Daly. First base by errors—St. Louis, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 6. Struck out—By Hughes, 1; by Powell, 1. Sacrifice hits—McKean and Criger. Stolen Base—Criger. Bases on balls—Off Hughes, 2; off Powell, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Hughes, 1. Passed ball—Grim. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Chicago, 9; Boston, 4.

BOSTON, July 13.—The Chicagos hit Lewis's curves hard in the first two innings to-day, while Garvin, who pitched his second league game, kept the Bostons from bunching their hits except in the seventh. Score:

Chicago	3	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—9
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	—4

Base hits—Chicago, 14; Boston, 11. Errors—Chicago, 2; Boston, 1. Batteries—Chicago, Garvin and Donahue; Boston, Lewis and Bergen. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

Philadelphia, 5; Cleveland, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—The game to-day was called at the end of Cleveland's seventh inning, owing to darkness. It looked like a shut-out for the visitors up to that inning, but a fumble by Cooley and two singles allowed them to score. Frazer, the home team's pitcher, was almost invincible. Score:

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	
Philadelphia	1	1	0	0	2	1	..	..	—5	

Base hits—Cleveland, 3; Philadelphia, 12. Errors—Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Cleveland, Hughey and Shiecongost; Philadelphia, Frazer and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Latham.

Herald Ball Nine Wins Again.

The Herald baseball nine has yet to lose a game in the Morning Newspaper Baseball League. At Prospect Park yesterday it easily defeated the Journal team by a score of 20 to 15.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement. —Adv.

RACING AT BRIGHTON BEACH

O'Leary and McCue Each Ride Two Winners Over a Muddy Track.

FIVE FAVORITES SUCCESSFUL

Bannockburn, Prejudice, Briar Sweet, Killashandra, Kirkwood, and Intrusive Win the Six Races.

Form players at the Brighton Beach races were all at sea yesterday because there was a track that was both heavy and holding. It was, with the exception of one day at the Morris Park track, the only one this year on which horses have been asked to race in the mud since the beginning of the metropolitan racing season. Yet the fears of these players of form in racing were bugaboos. During the two previous days, with a dry and fast track, but two favorites proved successful in twelve races. Yesterday favorites won the first five races, and Intrusive, who opened favorite, but went back to 6 and 8 to 1, won the sixth. That was a record in the way of winning favorites for the season, in spite of the mud.

O'Leary and McCue each rode two winners, and Clawson and Taral scored one each, while Odom, who had recovered from his stomachache, didn't get a race.

The sport was tame, as in two of the races there were but three starters, and in another only four. Bannockburn, Prejudice, Briar Sweet, Killashandra, and Kirkwood successively made runaway affairs of their races. The last event, a welterweight handicap at seven furlongs, was the only race that had a semblance to a struggle. In that, Intrusive was successful only after a hard fight, first with Lady Lindsey and then with Tamor, who came very strong at the end. Taral and Intrusive fought each other for nearly a half mile, and then Taral got the best of the horse and managed to win with him by a length from Tamor. The latter just nipped Lady Lindsey for the second money on the post. Buela, the favorite, was a poor fourth.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $650, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. One mile. Time—1:42 3-5.

1—Bannockburn, P. Dunne's br. c., 4 years, by Hayden Edwards-Bettie Blaise, 127 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(O'Leary)
2—George Keene, Sydney Paget's b. c., 4, 113, 9 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Clawson)
3—Swiftmas, Deimel & Farrell's b. h., 4, 112, 13 to 5 .....(McCue)

Won in a gallop by a length; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies two years old, non-winners of $1,500, 12 pounds below the scale. Purse, $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to the second and $25 to the third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09 1-5.

1—Prejudice, J. W. Colt's br. f., by imp. Loyalist-Pride, 110 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5....(O'Leary)
2—Lady Uncas, Osceola Stable's b. f., 109, 40 to 1 and 10 to 1.....(Doggett)
3—Flower of Gold, W. B. Jennings's ch. f., 107, 3 to 1 .....(McCue)

Shrove Tuesday, 110, 4 to 1, (Clawson;) Star Chime, 110, 3 to 1, (Mitchell;) Liebe, 107, 20 to 1, (Odom,) and Jugglery, 107, 100 to 1, (Moure,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For all ages. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:42.

1—Briar Sweet, W. B. Jennings's ch. m., 4 years, by Sir Modred-Sweet Briar, 114 pounds, 2 to 5 and out.....(McCue)
2—Formero, W. B. Sink, Jr.'s, ch. c., 3, 107, 5 to 2 and 9 to 20.....(Clawson)
3—Dr. Parker, T. F. Barrett's b. c., 3, 107, 12 to 1 .....(Odom)

Won in a gallop by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Winged Foot Handicap, for two-year-olds. Purse, $1,000, added to a subscription of $30 each or $10 if declared by 2 P. M. the day before the race, of which $200 to the second and $100 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01.

1—Killashandra, Sydney Paget's ch. f., by imp. Goldfinch-Connemara, 116 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Clawson)
2—Prince of Melbourne, J. E. Madden's ch. c., by Bramble-Maid of Balgowan, 121, 3 to 1 and 9 to 10.....(O'Leary)
3—Vulcain, H. Eugene Leigh's ch. c., by Kingston-Arrowgrass, 122, 9 to 5.....(Odom)

Gonfalon, 102, 12 to 1, (McCue;) Matchin, 106, 50 to 1, (Krastwaith;) Kentucky, 117, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) and Decimal, 95, 60 to 1, (J. Slack,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; four lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Weights 7 pounds below the scale. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49 4-5.

1—Kirkwood, M. L. Hayman's ch. c., by George Kinney-Tocsin, $2,500, 109 pounds, 11 to 20 and out.....(McCue)
2—Diminutive, J. McLaughlin's b. f., 89, 4 to 1 and even.....(Otis)
3—Fast Black, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, blk f., 96, 6 to 1.....(Wilson)
4—Ordeal, J. Boden's ch. g., 103, 12 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Won cleverly by a half length; eight lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—A welter-weight handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:30 4-5.

1—Intrusive, D. Glider's ch. c., 4 years, by Meddler-Frolic Grace II., 136 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Taral)
2—Tamor, F. R. and T. Hitchcock's ch. c., 3, 123, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(O'Leary)
3—Lady Lindsey, J. McLaughlin's b. f., 3, 118, 6 to 1.....(McCue)

Buela, 5, 130, 11 to 5, (Clawson;) Imperator, 5, 113, 9 to 2, (Mitchell;) The Dauphin, 4, 120, 7 to 1, (T. Murphy,) and Oliver Mc., 3, 116, 8 to 1, (Hennessey,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in drive by a length; a head between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Maribert 122	Midwood 112	
Trumpet 122	Knightbanneret 112	
Montanic 119		

SECOND RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward. Five furlongs.

Emigre 107	Belle of Erin 93
Landgrave 109	Shirtless 90
Article 99	Exit 90
Fairy Dale 97	Graham Bruce 88
Dalion 95	Uam Var 88
Decide 95	Rose Heimdel 88
Asthore 95	Jim Gaile 85
Aurum 98	Rose O'Lee 85
Athy 93	

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter.

Goodrich 117	George Boyd 109
Decanter 116	Lackland 105
Buela 113	Laverock 106
Knight of the Garter 112	Azucena 105

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling. Five furlongs.

Prestidigator 110	Sakhrat 96
Affect 110	Betsy Jane 96
Shoreham 104	Frank Webb 95
G. E. Wightman 104	Belle of Orleans 95
Fluke 101	Mynheer 94
Waring 101	Monometallist 93
Mimicry 101	Pompadaura 93
Ross Clark 98	Prestige 93
Allowance 98	The Laurel 90
Salmagundi 96	

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds. One mile.

The Kentuckian 116	Camatop 116
Omar Astus 116	Disturber 113
Manlius 116	Mail Bag 113
Sir Hubert 116	Abusive 113
Waltnot 116	

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Estacado 126	Captain Sigsbee 114
Lansdale 116	The Burlington Route 114
Approval 114	Grey Jacques 114
Kirkwood 114	

THE NEWMARKET RACES.

"Tod" Sloan Wins the Midsummer Stakes on Dominie II.

LONDON, July 13.—At the Newmarket second July meeting to-day the Reach Plate was won by Douglas Baird's Ardeer. Tod Sloan rode C. F. Dwyer's gray filly Peaches, but was unplaced.

A handicap plate was won by H. Barnato's bay mare Sweet Story. Sloan rode the Prince of Wales's Eventail, but was unplaced, in a field of seventeen.

In the race for the Midsummer Stakes, P. Lorillard's Dominie II., ridden by Sloan, beat Lord Dunraven's Morgante.

The Chesterfield Stakes were won by Leopold de Rothschild's Atbara, by Galopin-Eira.

The Highweight Handicap was won by St. Lundi. Sloan rode Red Queen II., and finished in second place.

Empty Cars Fall Into Chicago River.

CHICAGO, July 13.—A train of nine empty passenger cars plunged into the river from the Northwestern Railway bridge at Kinzie Street to-day. The conductor and brakeman saved their lives by jumping, the locomotive staying on the tracks. The train was backing into the yards to carry a crowd of excursionists to Elgin when the accident occurred.

STRIKING GLASSWORKERS RIOT

Attempt of a Bridgeton Company to Bring In Non-Union Men Meets Violent Resistance.

BRIDGETON, N. J., July 13.—The striking glassblowers here engaged in a riot this morning when the managers of the works tried to fill their places by importing non-union workers. About 6 o'clock this morning a special train arrived with sixteen non-union glassworkers from Indiana. They were accompanied by three detectives and Manager King of the Cumberland Glass Company. The plan was to run the car containing the men into the company's yard, but it failed. The train hands made repeated attempts, but the strikers would not permit the car to be shifted into the yard.

On the tracks directly over the switch stood fully 150 men and women, who refused to move when the train ran toward them. The train then started toward the railroad station. It was boarded by a number of the striking glassworkers, who forced an entrance into the locked car containing the non-union men. When the station was reached the car was surrounded by a crowd of fully 500 men and women. Bricks flew by the hundred until not a window of the car remained unbroken. Two of the union men who had boarded the car were cut pretty badly by flying missiles, while two of the detectives were struck and hurt.

Manager King of the Cumberland Company was roughly handled and badly hurt. He attempted to quell the riot, and was set upon by the strikers and their friends, and beaten with clubs and fists. His head was cut in several places, and he was bruised about the face and body.

The hack of Henry R. Fort stood at the station. In this hack, on a number of occasions, non-union men have been taken to the Cumberland Works. The strikers, supposing Fort was waiting for the purpose of transporting the non-union men to the factory, seized the hack and overturned it in the street. The non-union men, after the skirmish, were escorted out of the car, and taken in charge by the strikers, who conducted them to the union rooms.

Mayor Applegate has sworn in several special officers, but no arrests have been made. This is the first serious outbreak since the strike was begun, several months ago. No shots were fired on either side, bricks and stones being the weapons used. Now that violence has been resorted to, it is feared there will be recurrences of the trouble at intervals when non-union men are brought in.

BIG SALES OF WOOLEN GOODS.

Opening Day's Orders of the Trust Amounted to $1,500,000.

It is estimated that there are now in the New York market a larger number of buyers of fabrics from which men's clothing is manufactured than at the corresponding time in any previous season in the history of the trade. The Woolen Trust, commercially known as the American Woolen Company, capitalized at about $70,000,000, opened up a few days ago its line of piece-dyed samples for next Spring's deliveries. On the first day the goods were shown upward of $1,500,000 worth of business was placed on the books. Lines of merchants waited their turn at the salesrooms, on Worth Street, to have their orders attended to.

Salesmen representing the trust's productions started out yesterday, and it is predicted that the opening day's record will be broken before the first week that the goods are offered is over.

THINKS HE HAS STRUCK GOLD.

Francis Hager of Mount Hebron, N. J., Makes a Discovery on His Farm.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 13.—Francis Hager, a farmer of Mount Hebron, near this place, thinks he has a gold mine on his farm, and has dreams of riches. He was taking out dirt from his well to-day and noticed there was a sparkle in the mud. He caused some of the mud to be washed and true gold is said to have been found.

Persons who know this locality well are aware that there is gold all through the mountains from Paterson to Somerville, but in such small quantities as to be wholly unprofitable. Many times men have thought they had struck paying leads only to find that the supply gave out after a few days' work. The gold is generally found in small pockets and is a fine dust.

SPITE FENCE IN GREENPOINT.

Quarrel Between Neighbors Develops New Features.

A quarrel is going on between the owner of a billiard and pool room in Greenpoint, his next-door neighbor, and a club of young men. The feature of the misunderstanding is the building of a "spite fence," as one side terms it; "self-protection," it is called by the other side.

Alexander Campbell, a machinist, lives with his family at 615 Manhattan Avenue. Next door is a pool and billiard room, owned by Hathaway & Galgnar. On the third floor are the headquarters of the Manhattan Social Club. Campbell claims that the noise in the poolroom and in the club makes his home unendurable.

In addition to the noise was the nuisance of cigarettes thrown from the club windows into his back yard.

Campbell, on July 4, built a fence 10 feet high, but on the morning of the 5th he found it flat on the ground. Campbell declares that the fence shall go up again and that it will be watched.

SHOCK OR FALL CAUSED DEATH.

Lineman Killed in Brooklyn Probably Touched an Electric Light Wire.

Gustave Hanan, forty-nine years old, of 148 Forsyth Street, Manhattan, a lineman employed by the Edison Electric Light Company, was killed yesterday by falling from a pole at Grand and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn. His skull was fractured and he died instantly.

Ambulance Surgeon Knight, who examined the man, found that his hand had been badly burned. It is believed from this that he removed his rubber gloves while handling the electric light wires and was shocked, causing him to fall. It was not determined whether the fall or the shock caused his death.

HORSE SHOW AT ATLANTIC CITY.

The Entries Number Nearly 300, and Include Many Fine Animals.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 13.—The Horse Show opened to-day at Inlet Park under favorable circumstances. Fourteen classes were shown, embracing harness horses, ponies, saddle horses, and hunters, together with fire engines and delivery wagons.

The entries include many well-known animals and number nearly 300. The New York horses arrived at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and those from Baltimore and Philadelphia were on hand three hours earlier.

The judging commenced at 2 o'clock with pairs of harness horses between 14.1 and 15 hands. This event was won by Charles F. Bates's pair. John L. Conway's entry was second.

Mr. Bates's entry in the pony class, 13 to 14.1 hands, was second after a close contest with the Highland Farm's entry, to which the first prize went. The Chestnut Hill Stock Farm's entry was third.

In the roadsters class Charles Evans took the first prize with his bay and Jacob C. Meyers was second. In the next event single harness horses over 15 and not exceeding 15.3 hands. Charles F. Bates's entry was first and A. J. Nutting's second.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman's entry was first in the saddle horse class and W. Stanton Elliott's second.

Mother and Three Children Hurt.

BAY SHORE, L. I., July 13.—Mrs. Ardley Clark of New York, a Summer resident here, and her three children were thrown out of their carriage in a runaway to-day. Mrs. Clark was driving a spirited horse on the Boulevard, when the harness broke, and the animal became unmanageable. The carriage struck a post and the occupants were thrown out. Mrs. Clark was cut and bruised, and was seriously injured internally. One of the children also received internal injuries. The others escaped with cuts and bruises.

Lineman Killed by a Live Wire.

George Payne, thirty-five years of age, a lineman in the employ of the New York Fire Department, was killed yesterday afternoon while making repairs to a telegraph line on Vernon Avenue, Long Island City. Payne took hold of a live wire by mistake and received a fatal shock. He resided at 1,092 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

COLLISION NARROWLY AVERTED.

New Jersey Central Gravel Train Ditched by a Tower Operator.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 13.—A railroad accident which might have cost many lives was narrowly averted this morning at Elizabethport by the prompt action of the tower operator at that point. The junction of the Newark Branch of the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the main line at that place has long been considered a very dangerous crossing. This morning gravel train No. 65, with a long line of cars, neared the junction and at the same time that a train on the main line from Rosedale for New York reached the same point. The signals are said to have been set to permit the gravel train to pass and to hold the passenger train, but the engineer of the passenger train is said to have disregarded these directions.

The engineers on both engines whistled furiously, each seeming to claim the right of way. The passengers on the New York train, of whom there were several hundred, heard the noise and became frightened. It looked as if a crash was inevitable and many men and a few women jumped from the train. The engineer, however, had slowed down at the last minute and none of those who jumped was injured beyond a few bruises.

The trains would have crashed together had it not been for the action of the man in the switch tower, who deliberately derailed the gravel train by turning a switch. It ripped along on the ties until the engine pulling it was directly across the intersection of the two lines. The engineer of the passenger train had succeeded in bringing his train almost to a stop and the engines met with but a slight shock. The cowcatchers and part of the iron work on the front of both engines were torn away, but no other damage was received. The passengers on the New York train were badly shaken up and one woman fainted. The windows in the cars were shattered. Traffic on the line was delayed for an hour.

CITY MUST PAY MISS BELL.

Former East Chester School Librarian Wins a Test Suit.

WHITE PLAINS, July 13.—A suit has been decided by Supreme Court Justice Michael H. Hirschberg involving the liability of the City of New York for debt due or contracted at the time of the annexation of Westchester County territory to the city. The case was that of Miss Victoria E. Bell of Wakefield, town of East Chester. She was appointed librarian of School District No. 4 by the Board of Education of the town of East Chester for the term of one year, beginning with September, 1895, at a salary of $180 a year.

When the annexation took place she was informed by the Principal of the school that her term of office had expired, but she did not recognize any authority in him to discharge her, and remained her full year. She filed a claim with the City of New York for the salary due her, and it failed to pay, so she began suit for her salary, and it has been made a test case. Other suits are awaiting the outcome of this one.

The Judge finds that the City of New York confirmed and ratified the contract made with Miss Bell, and that she performed her work and the salary was lawfully due her. He decides that Miss Bell is entitled to judgment against the City of New York for $180, with interest from Jan. 22, 1897, the date of the filing of her claim, together with the costs and disbursements of the action, which bring the amount up to $390.11.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	80
Corn, No. 2 mixed	40½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	30
Flour, Minnescta patents	$3.95
Cottcn, middling	6 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	06
Sugar, granulated	05½
Molasses, O. K. prime	34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef, hams	27.25
Tallow, prime	4 5-16
Pork, mess	9.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	05⅞
Lard, prime	5.55
Butter, Western creamery	18½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry

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TWELVE PAGES.

STOCKS AND BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

The chief public importance of the resolution of the Board of Trustees of the New York Life Insurance Company to dispose of the company's holdings of stocks and to confine its investments in future to bonds and mortgage securities lay in the fact that it was liable to be gravely misunderstood. It is in the financial sense a matter of very little importance, the company having at present less than $5,000,000 of its total assets of $215,000,000 invested in shares of stock. The resolution was taken not as a change of policy, it appears, but merely as a step made necessary by the company's purpose to resume and extend its business in Prussia, where the laws do not permit insurance companies to invest their funds in the stocks of private corporations.

It was injudicious to make public announcement of the company's decision to sell all the stocks it holds and to buy no more, because of the risk that the action taken will be generally misunderstood as a declaration that the Trustees of this great financial institution have concluded that stocks are unsafe investments and that nothing but a bond and mortgage offers the complete security that the custodians of trust funds should demand. In Prussia, where industrial conditions are unlike our own, where business methods and the habits of investors are different, it may be a policy of wise conservatism to forbid insurance companies to invest their assets in stocks. There is no occasion for such a restriction here, and its imposition by law would lead to the greatest industrial and financial panic that has ever visited the country. Such a law would instantly discredit and depreciate something like one-half of all the billions of investment securities issued to provide the capital for our business and industrial undertakings.

The Trustees of the New York Life Insurance Company, having in mind their responsibilities as custodians of more than two hundred millions of dollars of trust funds invested in securities which would suffer an enormous shrinkage in value should the impression become general and fixed that the business and industries of this country are in an unsound condition and the shares of all our private corporations are of such uncertain value as to put them as a class outside the pale of safe investment, never intended, of course, to aid in creating that impression, nor is there the least reason to infer that their action was prompted by a want of confidence in corporate shares. They simply wished to do business in Prussia, and this was a necessary preliminary. In view of the obvious liability of their action to be misconstrued, it was unfortunate that its meaning was not explained with such fullness and precision as to preclude misunderstanding. Men are still organizing corporations in this country, and they wish to dispose of shares of stock at prices which will provide the necessary capital. Other men, well aware of the fact that we can make profitable use of more capital than we possess, are engaged from time to time in the effort to sell stocks of American corporations in the London, Berlin, or Amsterdam market. Some injury might be done in both cases by a report that one of our largest trust institutions had determined to throw over its share holdings and buy no more, unless it were well understood that want of confidence in stocks was not the motive of the action.

Some idea of the magnitude of the disaster that would be inflicted on this country by an intended and successful attempt to discredit corporate stocks may be formed from a glance at the figures of one class of corporations. Poor's Manual shows that in 1897 the capital stock of all the steam railroads in the country amounted to $5,453,782,046. The bonded debt of the same corporations amounted to $5,411,058,525. To say, then, that stocks are an unsafe investment would at once and very largely impair the market value of more than one-half of all the railroad securities in the United States. The stocks of other corporations to an amount probably as great would share in the general decline and the National wealth, as measured by investments in this class of securities, would undergo a diminution so serious that disaster and ruin to an immense number of persons and concerns would ensue.

We have no criticism to pass upon the laws of Prussia, but a law forbidding insurance companies here to invest in corporate shares would be incredibly stupid and contrary to public policy. It is not to be expected that trust funds shall be invested in securities of a speculative nature. For that reason such funds should not be drawn upon for enterprises of primary development and pioneer construction, since there is evident risk. It would have been impolitic for an insurance company to announce that it had subscribed to the stock of the Union Pacific Railroad when the road was first projected and begun. But where is the financial censor so stern that he would purse up his lips at such items as Boston and Albany, New York, New Haven and Hartford, or New York Central in the stock list of an insurance company? Take the list of stocks held by the Equitable and Mutual Life at the time of their last annual report. There were held by the two companies in all fifty-six different stocks, standing on the books of the companies at $37,039,404, but worth in the market $49,519,202. The increment of eleven and a half millions in the value of the stocks is the measure of their safety as an investment and of the good judgment shown in buying them. Out of the entire list of fifty-six stocks only five show a shrinkage in value, the total loss amounting to but $262,409.

From the point of view of life insurance, investment stocks, like bonds, are to be looked upon individually and not as a class. There are bonds that are as worthless as the worst stocks. But no insurance company need be uneasy about its stocks if care and financial knowledge have governed the buying of them. If great financial institutions should begin to show themselves to be afraid of stocks as a class, the public would presently share their distrust, and the consequence would be a check to development and a reduction of productive business. Great accumulations of capital have their manifest obligations to the public and to the country as well, as to their cestui que trusts. They are supposed to be managed by men of full and accurate knowledge, great financial experience, and sound judgment. The public are sure to be influenced by and in some measure to follow the policies they adopt. If they show confidence in the future of their country and in its business and industries, they contribute powerfully to make that confidence general. If they show distrust, inevitably the feeling spreads. It would be a sorry day for the United States if, after an exhibition of apprehension on the part of leading financial institutions, the entire investing public should take it into its head to throw over everything but its mortgage bonds. A mortgage bond represents the whole value of the property, while the capital stock represents only the equity remaining after the mortgage is satisfied, but to say that the equities of this country are worthless would be to say that foreclosure had been unduly delayed. Equities represent not only value, but confidence, faith, credit. About 95 per cent. of the business of the country is done on credit—that is, no actual money passes in that proportion of the total transactions. The United States would shrink commercially to the rank of Uruguay if the use of credit should be suddenly abandoned and the actual cash demanded in every transaction. A similar shriveling up would be observed if investors should cease to buy stocks. A nation cannot live on mortgages.

BAD REASONING.

According to the information of The Commercial Advertiser, there is a strong opposition on the part of Republican Senators to a genuine committal of the party by legislation to the gold standard. On the same authority, the President has discovered that he has no views on the subject, and is preparing to "leave it to the judgment of Congress."

The situation seems to be this: The committee of the House has agreed on three propositions: (1) The declaration of the gold standard—that is, that all the obligations of the United States shall be paid in gold; (2) that the gold reserve shall be set apart from the other money in the Treasury, not to be drawn upon for any purpose but redemption of the United States notes; (3) that no notes once redeemed in gold shall be paid out again except for gold. This is not a "radical" policy. On the contrary, it is the very least that the Republican Party can now adopt with decent respect for its promises and for the settled opinion of the country. It is also the very least that the President can accept from Congress with consistency and honor.

Now, what are the objections that the Senators who oppose this policy bring forward? They are too weak for a moment's consideration. These Senators, who are said to be about one-half the whole number, declare that such a policy will provoke debate in the Senate, and that the minority, under the rules of the Senate, can prolong the debate all through the session, disturb the harmony of the party, and endanger the success of the ticket at the elections of next year. They think it safer to go into the campaign on a purely negative record, to appeal to the country to defeat free silver, but not to raise the issue of the gold standard. In the face of this absurd and short-sighted argument, the President is reported to think that he had better not try to "dictate," but had better "lay low," as did Bre'r Rabbit, and let his party take its own way so long as it renominates him.

On the ground of party expediency, this whole business is stupid. There is not a vote to be got in the country against free silver that would not be given for the gold standard. There is much strength to be had for the Republican Party on a fair gold-standard platform, with a record of actual legislation behind it, and this strength cannot be had for a cowardly, shirking, compromising policy. The Republican Party has lost the prestige with the business men it once had from its protective tariff doctrines. It has made a good beginning in the character of the conservative party of the country in finance. But if, in the light of the experience of the last four years, it shall now confess that it is afraid of the gold standard, that it has not learned one thing from all the tremendous developments of that period, the confidence of the business world in its integrity and intelligence will be terribly strained. And does the President think that he can afford to treat such an issue as a mere counter in the vulgar game of politics? He could not make a worse mistake.

DIVORCE REFORM.

The particular evil aimed at by the law as to divorces proposed by Justice BEEKMAN is probably an increasing one. It is the evil of divorce by collusion. Certainly the number of cases coming to the attention of the courts is larger than in the past, whether or not they form a larger percentage of the total of marriages.

It is a peculiarly insidious and dangerous form of evasion of the essential requirements of the law. When the law, as in this State, limits the grounds of divorce strictly, its obvious purpose is to preserve the integrity of the married relation, and in cases of the violation of the law to visit on the offender the full consequences of the offense committed. For this purpose it relies on the interest of the innocent party; the law is enforced by civil procedure, the assumption being that the rights protected by it are such as the possessor will not voluntarily surrender. But it is found in practice that this motive is, in a certain proportion of cases, insufficient. Parties to the marriage contract who both wish to dissolve it, are able to do so by a form of legal proceeding which does not bring out the facts, and which, to all intents, converts the marriage relation into a sort of veiled concubinage, which is more injurious to society in some regards than open concubinage would be. In other words, the present state of things leaves the interests of society unprovided for.

What Justice BEEKMAN proposes is the appointment of an officer to be known as the Court Attorney who, under the direction of the court, shall be required to appear in uncontested matrimonial cases, to cross-examine witnesses, to subpoena witnesses on his own behalf, and in general to present proofs that the plaintiff is not entitled to judgment. Even in cases that are contested, the Court may direct this officer to intervene. The plan of Justice BEEKMAN is confined to the part of the State under the jurisdiction of the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department, and these Justices are to select the attorney and to enact the necessary rules and regulations for governing the powers and practice of the attorney. It is, perhaps, well to undertake such a reform within a limited area, but the principle is a sound one, and we have no doubt that if it can be applied in this department it will justify its extension throughout the State.

Of course the temptation to collusive divorces in this State comes chiefly from the ease with which persons who have been divorced here can marry in neighboring States, though they could not marry in this one. That temptation cannot be removed by any legislation of New York; but at least it may be made as difficult as possible to evade the law of New York as it actually exists. Nor can there be any just objection to the intervention in civil suits by a duly authorized officer of the State in order to protect the interests of society. The certainty of such intervention would give pause to many who would be quite willing to engage in secret and safe evasion of the law. If it shall be found that there are legitimate causes of divorce not now recognized by the laws of the State—we do not think that there are—the law can be amended, but nothing can be more mischievous than the trickery now so often and so securely practiced.

The comments of Mr. GAGE on the statement of Mr. MCANENY, the Secretary of the Civil Service Reform League, are far from adequate. Some of them are curiously misdirected. For instance, he gives a good deal of emphasis to the statement that Mr. W. C. FORD could have staid in the Bureau of Statistics had he desired to stay. But he does not explain in the least why Mr. FORD was displaced, nor why his post was filled "temporarily" without competitive examination, nor why this temporary appointment was renewed until finally the President's order exempted it from examination. This is an instance, perfectly specific, of precisely the things the President's order was devised to cover. It may be assumed that neither the President nor the Secretary knew fully how far the order went, and it is possible that Mr. GAGE did not realize what a mass of such things in his own department needed to be covered. Mr. MCANENY, with great care and in detail, and in an impartial and respectful manner, gave the facts. He and the league which he represents can have no pleasure in pointing out the dereliction of a public officer who has been a prominent advocate of the reform. The sole object of such exposure is to make clear the necessity of repealing the greater part of the President's order. Mr. GAGE does not seem to see that necessity, and devotes his attention to apology for the past. That is unfortunate, for public opinion, where well informed, is against the past. What he should do is to use his influence to remedy the mistake that has been made.

Mr. TERENCE V. POWDERLY, aforetime General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, is now performing the functions of Commissioner of Immigration, and they seem to have had a certain broadening and humanizing effect upon his mind. He is now seeking the co-operation of State boards having charge of labor statistics and the like, in the plan of distributing immigrants where they are most likely to find employment. In the earlier and cruder stages of trades unionism this policy would have been resisted obstinately. The theory then was that there is practically a stable demand for labor, and any increase in the number of men ready to work was a "wrong" to those previously in the field. This was the reasoning on which the landing of workingmen under contract was forbidden. There is in principle no marked difference between permitting workmen to come in under contract and using Government offices to find places for them. It is a question of degree, not of kind. But Mr. POWDERLY'S new idea is sensible and kind, all the same, and for the real advantage of all concerned.

Controller COLER will do well not to be discouraged by the set-back received for his plan of a public park at Coney Island. He is more likely to see a still more adequate plan carried out than to see this one finally rejected. Most of the objections made to it are of little weight and will tend to disappear under the pressure of public demand as time passes. There is none of the larger cities of the United States that has so good a chance to build up, at comparatively moderate expense, a pleasure ground of such noble character and extent. The real obstacle in Mr. COLER'S path is not the narrow obstinacy of the local boards, but the low standard of efficiency and honesty in the City Government which would have charge of the work of the expenditure. The Controller himself is not to blame for this, for his department is a sort of oasis in the savage Tammany desert. But he must feel more keenly than an outsider that if the whole city administration were like that department, public sentiment as to the Coney Island project would be far more energetic—would probably be irresistible.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Thanks to the manly frankness with which Capt. WATKINS has revealed exactly how the Paris came to be wrecked, the lesson of the disaster stands out simple and clear, and, fortunately, attention will not be distracted from it, as in previous cases of the same kind, by the memory of tragical scenes involving loss of human life and displays of heroism or its converse by passengers and crew. The Paris went ashore because she was steered there, and she was steered there because one man made a blunder of which nobody else on board knew or had a chance to know. If the plain teaching of this incident is heeded by shipowners no other vessel will ever be lost as the Paris was, and one by no means slight peril of the sea will be removed. The interviews which THE TIMES has published show that some of the steamship managers long since appreciated the danger, not of undivided responsibility, for the Captain's responsibility must always be undivided, but of unverified observation and uncorroborated deduction from it. Other managers have recently taken action to render impossible like mishaps to their own vessels, and all but a very few of them admit the instant necessity for such action, which is about the same thing as promising soon to take it. The plan adopted by the Atlantic Transport Company would seem to be an admirable one. It provides that the junior watch officer shall set the course, subject, as a matter of invariable routine, to approval or alteration first by the first officer and then by the Captain himself. Under this system no one of the three can err without instant discovery by the other two, and there is no infringement at all upon the Captain's dignity or power. This plan, or some modification of it, is an adequate and easy remedy for a known evil, and persistence in refusal to follow it will be hard to explain or excuse.

—This and other papers are recording daily the sufferings of people who think that they have been bitten by a newly invented insect. That the bites are inflicted by something is probably true, and there is no doubt at all about the tumefaction and the pain which the doctors are called upon to reduce and assuage, and yet there is not the faintest evidence to show either that a strange insect has made its appearance in the country or even that some familiar one has become more fierce and venomous than usual. The entomologists unite in denying the existence of a "kissing bug," and though little creatures by the dozen of one sort or another have been submitted to these authorities as criminals caught in the very act of osculatory attack, still the learned ones refuse to be convinced, and not only give the accused names as ancient as they are long, but assert and, if need be, prove that the incriminated bugs couldn't bite if they would, and wouldn't if they could. The whole trouble seems to be the effect of misguided and overexerted imaginations. Charlatans of the species that has received genial mention once or twice in this column claim that all, and occasionally demonstrate that a few bodily ills can be cured by "faith." This "kissing bug" epidemic tends to show that "faith" can cause functional disturbances as well as remove them. But everybody knew that before.

—Certain remarks about anti-vivisection—or perhaps they were about anti-vivisectionists—which appeared in this column several months ago created a tumult of emotion in the minds of half a dozen people who before that had favored us with frequent communications on the wickedness of hurting animals for any purpose whatever, and especially for the purpose of increasing the knowledge of physicians and surgeons. While the tumult of emotion was at its height the half dozen solemnly informed us that THE TIMES was no longer a child of theirs, and that they would send it letters never again. The deprivation was a dreadful one, but as the weeks passed our sense of loss slowly diminished, and, to be frank, the whole subject had been happily forgotten, when yesterday there came from the President of the New York State Anti-Vivisection Society a communication of the suavest kind, evidently intended to intimate that our long-lost correspondents think we have been punished enough. This is most kind of the President, and to show that we appreciate it we hasten to extract from his letter and publish to a deeply interested world these facts: The New York Anti-Vivisection Society has not only done in the last two years as much as the four other American societies of the same kind in "circulating literature" and obtaining signatures to petitions for the abolition of every form of experiment upon living animals, but it has accomplished more than all of the other societies put together in this way, writing letters to the papers and getting them published. Just why we should be expected to announce facts like these is a rather dark mystery, for, believing very thoroughly in the usefulness of vivisection, and as thoroughly in the unwisdom of people who make abuses an argument against uses, we naturally lack sympathy with this society's work. Still, it is nice to be forgiven, and therefore do we feel that it would be ungraceful not to do what our correspondent wishes.

—It is Montreal's turn just now to discuss the familiar question of the nude in art, and Montreal is doing it in the familiar way—the way that has brought down upon so many American cities the scornful ridicule of the superior people who long ago ceased to be shocked by anything except possibly by bad grammar and their own countrymen. It seems that there is in Montreal both an Alderman and a park bearing the name of Gallery, and of course Alderman GALLERY is much interested in Gallery Park. The Alderman, in searching about for something with which to beautify the park, found stored away in the shops of the Water Department a statue of a Greek goddess. How or why it got there nobody knows, or at least nobody seems to know, but Alderman GALLERY decided instantly that the goddess was an admirable creature, even if she didn't have any clothes, and he proceeded to give her a place of honor and prominence in his park. There she has attracted much attention, and some of the attention has been the reverse of kindly. Hence letters to the papers, hence vehement petitions for the removal of the goddess, hence the disdain of divers people, who, if not deeply artistic, are willing to give that impression. Now, it's no doubt true that the horror which the statue excites is more or less ridiculous, but we do wish that the representatives of culture whom it amuses so much wouldn't talk of the incident as though such things couldn't happen except in this day and land. Statues have been denounced and rejected because of their nudity elsewhere and in other ages. Once upon a time, for instance, the residents of Cos, a people of no little cultivation, ordered an Aphrodite of no less a person than PRAXITELES, and when they saw the finished work they held up their hands in horror, blushed a deep scarlet, and told PRAXITELES to take both his statue and his bill somewhere else. We more than suspect that the Montrealers have an even better right to hide away their goddess than the Coans had to reject a statue by PRAXITELES.

EFFECT OF THE TRUSTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the issue of THE TIMES of July 4 a correspondent, Mr. Lewis, maintains the benefits of trusts by showing that they get rid of all superfluous labor and also middlemen, and in doing so give the public the benefit. Is this true? Truly, some people are very credulous. Mr. Lewis seems to be of that class. Is it not rather the motto of trusts to charge all the traffic can bear? And are they not prevented from further extortion because it would be disastrous to them?

When Mr. Havemeyer testified before the Senate Committee, he said that the trusts raised prices after consolidation, although they paid before that combine. Mr. Rice of Mareta, Ohio, showed in his testimony the conspiracy of trusts, and incidentally reminded us of Lincoln's speech on wealth and its dangers. Mr. Lloyd's book, "Wealth and Commonwealth," is also testimony to that effect. This ought to convince any man of the danger to the liberties of people, and to check this influence would be a step in the right direction.

Ethics demand that the producer get the benefit of his toil, but who in this case is the real worker? The Board of Directors, whose whole business is to receive the reports of their employes and adopt them? If any discharging is to be done, let us discharge this superfluity, who, in addition to this exploiting of labor, have bribed Senators and Legislatures, and have been at the bottom of all this social evil of the present day. M. GOLDSMITH.

New York, July 5, 1899.

A Third Term for Mr. Cleveland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your criticism on Secretary Gage in today's issue of your paper is very good; but do you think it possible for President McKinley, surrounded as he is, "to turn squarely from the wrong path"? I think the remedy lies in a third term of the manliest and firmest President that has sat in Washington's chair. R. R.

Brooklyn, July 12, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Climax of Culture.

"What is a cosmopolitan?"

"He's a man who can go all around the world without buying a souvenir spoon."—Chicago Record.

Coming Hero.

Jimmy—Come an' see me fall in de river.

Sammy—Wot fer?

"A actor is goin' to be there an' jump in an' pull me out."—Indianapolis Journal.

Hardly.

Mr. Penn—One physician says that the tramp instinct is a disease.

Mr. Pitt—Does he recommend a change of scene as the remedy?—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Unappreciated.

Mrs. Long-Rich—Marie's great uncle gave her as a wedding present a hall clock over two hundred years old.

Mrs. New-Rich—The mean old rascal! Why, he's amply able to have given her a splendid new one!—Jewelers' Weekly.

WHEN I AM OLD.

From The Minneapolis Journal.

When I am old—
When snowy locks wave o'er my thoughtful dome,
And whiskers white as ocean's glistening foam
Sway in the winds that through them pirouette,
When eyes now bright as those of graceful fawn
Are blear and watery—all their beauty gone,
When every time I load my rations in
My nose comes down and hooks around my chin,
When I am old and quite played out,
Ready almost to be laid out,
I know just what I'll do.

When I am old, decrepit, senile, lame,
I'll sit before the gas log's cheerful flame
And tell the children, as they gather round,
Some tale that to my credit will redound.
If it be Winter and the north winds blow,
They shall recall how, many years ago,
On such a night, I was obliged to go
With bag of corn upon my back through snow
Fifteen feet deep and have it ground to make
My daily bread, that was just johnny cake.
If it be Summer, and the men afield,
I'll toddle out where they their sickles wield,
And there relate how, in the days gone by,
When I was young and vigorous and spry,
With my keen scythe I could cut all the grass
Upon one farm ere noon had come to pass.
And I'll lament that reapers ever came
To do such work, and deprecate the same.
On rainy days I'll tell of fish I've caught,
Of monstrous beasts with which I oft have fought;
Of deeds of knightly gallantry,
How maidens sighed and died for me;
And though I sometimes rouse up ire,
I'll be a garrulous old liar.

When I am old,
I'll do the very things that make me mad
As jehu now; I vow I will, by gad.
And I'll expect that those who hear me then
Will say I'm nothing but an old "has been,"
Just as I say it every day of those
Who come around and stick their peaked nose
Into my business every day or so,
And who lament for fear this world won't go.
Its daily rounds when they are laid away
To wait the coming of the judgment day.
I'll fret and fume and kick and scold,
And raise the devil when I'm old.

THE PENSION INVESTIGATION.

Errors Found Are Not Chargeable to Evans — Gen. Palmer Says Grand Army Should Not Interfere.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—In spite of the efforts of a number of Grand Army politicians and pension attorneys to induce the Pension Committee to insist upon Commissioner Evans's removal, it is not likely that he has anything to fear from its report. The committee concluded its work today, and most of the members left for home. They all agreed that changes are necessary in the rulings of the Interior Department, but there is no probability that Commissioner Evans will be held responsible for them, or that any demand will be made for his punishment.

The committee visited and talked with Secretary Hitchcock, and were closeted for one hour and a half with the President. None of them would say anything about the nature of the conference. The conversation with the Secretary of the Interior related to the rulings complained of, which were all made before he assumed office.

It was learned before the committee's departure that when it arrived here it had a memorandum of about thirty cases in which the rulings had been criticised. The papers in these cases were sent for in regular order and, it is understood, disclosed substantially no foundation for the attacks on the official action on them.

The report will not be made up for some time. The members have not agreed upon it, and each will prepare a draft of his opinions and submit it to the whole committee and to the Commander in Chief. The report will be made up from these individual suggestions, after discussion.

Some of the men who have been most active in the interest of the pension attorneys, and who have been foremost in stirring up enmity to Commissioner Evans among Grand Army men, have been waiting on the committee with the utmost assiduity ever since it reached Washington.

Grand Army agitators have also been in close conference with the committee, and have made no secret of the fact that they were trying to get the members to demand Evans's removal. The opinion of the majority, however, was reflected in an interview with Gen. John Palmer, the New York member, to-night. When asked his views about the war on Evans, Gen. Palmer said:

"It is a fundamental rule of the Grand Army that it must not interfere in politics by urging the appointment of any man to political office. In my opinion, it would be just as wrong, and would be a violation of the spirit of that fundatmental rule to urge the removal of any man from office."

He was reminded that some Grand Army Posts had demanded the removal of Commissioner Evans, and replied, emphatically: "I know it, but it is all against the rules of the Grand Army."

WAR REVENUE LAW CHANGES.

Sales of Patented Article, Express, Telegraph, and Mutual Insurance Companies May Be Taxed.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—It is altogether probable that the next annual report of the Internal Revenue Bureau will recommend a number of changes in the War Revenue act. In the main, the law has worked satisfactorily and has produced almost exactly the amount estimated by the Commissioner. This, however, was something less than the estmates generally accepted by well-informed members of Congress.

The Internal Revenue officials are of the opinion that the law might properly be extended in certain directions, without becoming at all burdensome to the public, and in a way to produce a considerable revenue. One of the propositions now under consideration is to assess a tax on the sale or rental of all patent protected articles. In speaking of the matter to-day one of the officials spoke of the telephone companies in this connection, and at the same time said that there were many inventions producing an enormous profit, which could well stand a revenue tax.

It will probably be suggested to Congress that express and telegraph companies doing a money exchange business be required to pay an annual tax for the privilege. Although they now pay a tax on receipts and telegrams respectively, it is pointed out that bankers are required to pay a yearly tax of $50, which is regarded as a discrimination against them. It is probable that each express office and telegraph office in towns having over a specified population, if the views of the Treasury officials are approved by Congress, will be required to pay a fixed yearly tax for the privilege of doing an exchange business.

It is also likely that a modification of the law with respect to mutual insurance companies may be recommended. In the present act there is considerable obscurity with respect to the provisions as to these companies, both fire and life. It is pointed out that a number of the leading companies in the country are operated upon the mutual plan. Some of these are paying the tax without protest, but there is doubt of their liability in this respect. It is believed, however, that Congress clearly intended to make the exemption apply to local companies doing a strictly local business, without surplus or undivided profits or money at their command with which to pay large salaries to their officers.

Section 20 of the War Revenue act, defining what shall be taxed under Schedule B, has been a source of much trouble to the Internal Revenue officers. For instance, the whole group of coal-tar extracts have been decided by the courts to be not subject to the tax. A pound of phenacetin costs in Canada, it is said, from 12 to 15 cents, and yet the uniform price in the United States is $1 a pound. This drug, it is thought, could well stand a heavy tax.

There are several items in the old internal revenue law which, it is believed, should be eliminated or modified, and it is not improbable that Congress will be asked to appoint an expert commission to go over the ground thoroughly and recommend such changes in detail as experience has shown to be necessary.

Under the present law spirits can be sold only in packages of specified capacity. The Canadian Government, it is said, takes advantage of this restriction and prohibits the importation of spirits into that country except in packages of an unusual size. The result is that American distillers are compelled to ask authority to ship their goods in packages to comply with the Canadian requirement, thus destroying all marks and other evidences of age that is of value to them.

HERR ROSE AT WASHINGTON.

German Consul General in Samoa Talks of His Recent Acts.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Herr Rose, the German Consul General in Samoa during the recent exciting events there, arrived in Washington unexpectedly to-day and reported to the German Embassy. Ambassador Holleben was about to start for New York to meet Mr. Mumm, the official who has come from Berlin to act as Chargé d'Affaires this Summer, but before his departure he accompanied Herr Rose to the State Department and presented him to Secretary Hay and Assistant Secretary Hill.

This gave an opportunity for a rather extended conference on Samoan affairs, in the course of which Herr Rose defended his course during the troubles of last Spring and explained his view of many of the incidents in which he and Admiral Kautz and the various other officials at Samoa were concerned. The period of Herr Rose's service covered also the contention over Chief Justice Chambers's decision as to the right of Malietoa to occupy the throne of Samoa, and the clash with the natives following the questions raised as to this decision.

Herr Rose presented his version of these incidents quite fully. He will remain here for several days before going to Berlin. His visit to Washington is said to have no special significance, further than to meet the officials of the German Embassy and the State Department.

Samoan Commission to Leave Apia.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The naval transport Badger, which carried the Samoan Commission to Samoa, will sail for home tomorrow with the commission aboard.

An International Henry George Day.

George P. Hampton of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, at the request of that organization, yesterday mailed a circular letter to every civilized portion of the world, suggesting that hereafter Henry George's birthday, Sept. 2, be made an international holiday. This date falls on Saturday this year. Tom L. Johnson is expected to arrive in New York soon, and he will confer with Henry George, Jr., and other single tax men to provide for the sending of telegraphic messages on the day of the celebration from each local meeting to every other meeting throughout the world.

DREYFUS TO HIS WIFE

Letters Which, Zola Says, No Guilty Man Could Write.

HIS WORDS TO HIS CHILDREN

Pathetic Plea to Clear the Mystery Which Involved His Honor as Man and Soldier.

Harper & Brothers are about to issue a translation of the letters of Dreyfus to his wife. This is how Zola described them:

"They are admirable. I do not know of any pages of a higher conception or more eloquent. They have attained the sublime in sorrow, and afterward will endure like an imperishable monument when our own writings, perhaps, shall have passed into oblivion. For they are the sob itself of all human suffering. The man who wrote these letters cannot be guilty."

The translation of these letters gives for the first time the story in the prisoner's own words. The arrest, which took place on the 15th of October, 1894, came upon Dreyfus like a bolt out of a clear sky. For almost two months the liberty of writing even to his wife was forbidden, but on Dec. 5 the longed-for permission was obtained, and thereafter letters passed between husband and wife daily, and sometimes almost hourly, until he was removed to Devil's Island. The letters to be published by Harper & Brothers cover the period from Dec. 5, 1894, to March 5, 1898. The extracts which this article contains will give some conception of their general character. It will be, perhaps, best to begin with the second letter of the series, dated Dec. 5, 1894, when Dreyfus as yet had hardly realized the danger that menaced him.

"I am waiting with impatience for a letter from you. You are my hope; you are my consolation; were it not for you life would be a burden. At the bare thought that they could accuse me of a crime so frightful, so monstrous, my whole being trembles; my body revolts against it. To have worked all my life for one thing alone, to avenge my country, to struggle for her against the infamous ravisher who has snatched from us our dear Alsace, and then to be accused of treason against that country—no, my loved one, my mind refuses to comprehend it! Do you remember my telling you how when I was in Mulhouse, ten years ago in September, I heard a German band under our windows celebrating the anniversary of Sedan? My grief was such that I wept; I bit the sheets of my bed with rage, and I swore an oath to consecrate all my strength, all my intelligence to the service of my country against those who thus offered insult to the grief of Alsace.

No, no, I will not speak of it for I shall go mad, and I must preserve all my reason. Moreover, my life has henceforth but one aim—to find the wretch who has betrayed his country, to find the traitor for whom no punishment could be too severe. Oh, dear France, thou that I love with all my soul, with all my heart! thou to whom I have consecrated all my strength, all my intelligence, how could one accuse me of a crime so horrible! I will not write upon this subject, my darling, for spasms take me by the throat. No man has ever borne the martyrdom that I endure. No physical suffering can be compared to the mental agony that I feel when my thoughts turn to this accusation. If I had not my honor to defend, I assure you that I should prefer death; at least, death would be forgetfulness. Write to me soon. My love to all.

ALFRED.

From the letter written on the day preceding his trial it is seen that he was still, after two months' imprisonment, sanguine and hopeful, with never a doubt about his ultimate acquittal. It is in striking contrast to the letter written after the trial, when the worst had happened and the nightmare had come true. Both letters are subjoined:

At last I am coming to the end of my sufferings, to the end of my agony. To-morrow I shall appear before my Judges, my brow high, my soul tranquil. The trial I have undergone, terrible as it has been, has purified my soul. I shall return to you better than I was before. I want to consecrate to you, to my children, to our dear families, all the time I have yet to live.

As I have told you, I have passed through awful crises. I have had moments of furious, actual madness at the thought of being accused of a crime so monstrous.

I am ready to appear before the soldiers as a soldier who has nothing for which to reproach himself. They will see it in my face; they will read my soul; they will be convinced that I am innocent; as all will who know me.

The letter written after his trial reads as follows:

I suffer much, but I pity you still more than myself. I know how much you love me. Your heart must bleed. On my side, my adored one, my thought has always been of you night and day.

To be innocent, to have lived a life without a stain, and to see one's self condemned for the most monstrous crime that a soldier can commit! What could be more terrible? It seems to me at times that I am the victim of an awful nightmare.

It is for you alone that I have resisted until to-day; it is for you alone, my adored one, that I have borne my long agony. Will my strength hold out to the end? I cannot tell. No one but you can give me courage. It is only from your love that I can draw it.

Above all else, no matter what may become of me, search for the truth; move earth and heaven to discover it; sink in the effort, if need be, all our fortune, to rehabilitate my name, which now is dragged through the mud. No matter what may be the cost, we must wash out the unmerited stain.

After his fate was sealed and he had been removed to Devil's Island, his determination that the truth shall be brought to light is stronger than ever.

I made for your sake the greatest sacrifice a man can make in resigning myself to live after my tragic fate was decided. I did this because you had inculcated in me the conviction that the truth must always come to light. In your turn, my darling, do all that is humanly possible to discover the truth. A wife and a mother yourself, try to move the hearts of wives and mothers, so that they may give up to you the key of this dreadful mystery. It will be the best, the only means of saving my life. Say to yourself that it is a question of life or death for me, as well as for our children.

And what could be more touching than the following letter to his little boy, written from Devil's Island:

Cher Petit Pierre: Papa sends good big kisses both to you and to little Jeanne. He thinks very often of you both. I trust you will show little Jean how to make big high towers of blocks, which it is such fun to tumble down. Be good children, and pet your mother when she is sad. Also be kind to your grandfather and grandmother, and play no bad tricks on your aunts. When papa returns from his journey you will come to meet him at the station with little Jeanne, with mamma, and all the rest.

More big kisses for you and for Jeanne.

YOUR PAPA.

The last letter but one that is concluded in the book is as follows:

I have written very many letters during these last months. To add anything to these would be superfluous. I have told you concerning all the appeals which I have written since last November to demand my rehabilitation, for justice at last to so many innocent victims. In one of my last letters I told you that the last appeal which I had just sent to the Government was stronger and more determined than ever. I am expecting every day to hear that my restoration has taken place, that our punishment, as terrible as it was unmerited, is at an end, that the day of justice has come for us. I desire to-day only that I may kiss you with all my heart as I love you, as also our dear and adored children. Your devoted

ALFRED.

In conclusion, if there existed the slightest doubt of Alfred Dreyfus's innocence the publication of these letters cannot fail, it would seem, to dispel it. As Zola says: "No guilty man could have written them." And his own view of the tragedy in which he was the silent hero: "You see, darling, a man of honor cannot live without his honor; it does no good to tell himself that he is innocent; he eats his heart out."

This thought is repeated again and again. It is the firm resolve that his honor must be saved that prevents him taking his life. Throughout he expresses the solicitude of a loving husband and father. He must live to save his honor and for the sake of his wife and children.

TO APPRAISE SPANISH CRUISER.

Value of the Maria Teresa to be Fixed for Prize Money Award.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Navy Department has ordered an appraisal of the captured Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa and of all the war material recovered from the other ships engaged in the battle of Santiago Bay. This step is due to a question raised as to the right of prize money growing out of the capture of this ship.

The Teresa was the one cruiser raised, and although she went adrift while on her way to this country and is an abandoned hulk on Cat Island, it is claimed in some quarters that the raising was sufficient to warrant the payment of prize money. The appraisal of the ship will be based on her value at the time she was raised. The property to be appraised includes the cannon and equipment recovered from the other Spanish ships.

The board which appraised the Spanish ship Reina Mercedes has reported her value at $73,000.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices:

Johnson, Antoinette Drake; Long Eddy, James E. Armstrong; Oramel, James E. Munn.

VOLKSRAAD AND FRANCHISE

Immediate Adoption of the Law Acted Upon Favorably.

EXCITEMENT IN CAPE COLONY

Talk of Impeaching Premier Schreiner —Afrikander Party Starts a Pro-Boer Agitation.

PRETORIA, July 13.—The Volksraad to-day adopted the preamble of the franchise law, which declares the necessity exists for the immediate adoption of the law, thus avoiding the three months' previous publication required by the Constitution.

The discussion of the articles of the law is now in progress.

CAPE PARLIAMENT TO OPEN.

Opposition Talks of Impeaching the Premier—The Afrikander Party Causes Disgraceful Scenes.

CAPE TOWN, July 13.—The Cape Parliament will open to-morrow, and exciting scenes are anticipated, owing to the attitude of the Premier, Mr. W. P. Schreiner, on the Transvaal question. A large number of the Opposition members favor his impeachment.

In the meantime the Afrikander party is working up a pro-Boer agitation and doing its utmost in this direction. An attempt to hold a Loyalist meeting at Worcester this evening was frustrated by the Afrikanders, who precipitated disgraceful scenes, forcibly dragging the Loyalist speakers from the platform and expelling them from the hall amid jeers and insults. It is reported that several Dutch members of the Legislature participated.

The publication of the text of the Transvaal Franchise law, now being debated at Pretoria, has accentuated the bitterness between the two elements.

The military authorities here are purchasing horses, mules, and wagons and preparing to forward supplies to Kimberley.

BRITISH COLONIES' ATTITUDE.

Suggestion that Canada Send Troops—The Premier's Reply.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 13.—In the House of Commons to-day Lieut. Col. Hughes suggested that Canada should follow the noble example of Queensland and offer one of its regiments for service on behalf of Great Britain in the Transvaal. He said that thousands would be anxious to go to fight for England.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that he hoped that the services of the Queensland troops might not be necessary and that no sword would be unsheathed in the present occasion.

Sir Charles Tupper agreed with what the Premier said, but the offer of troops from Queensland showed that the colonies were behind England if they were required.

AMERICANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

No Representations Regarding Alleged Avoidance of Boer Service.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—No representations have been made to the State Department as reported from Pretoria, touching the reported intention of American citizens in the Transvaal to become British citizens in order to avoid impressment into the Boer army.

REBELLION IN GUATEMALA.

A Report that the Uprising Against Cabrera, Which Began in Quezaltenango, Has Failed.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—The Evening Post is authority for the statement that a cablegram was received here to-day stating that the first attempt of rebellion in Guatemala against the Administration of President Cabrera had been made and had failed.

The cipher dispatch sent to a gentleman in this city states that the uprising occurred in Quezaltenango.

The Government, however, was advised in time to suppress the movement and, as a result, Feliciano Aguilar and sixty men were arrested and are now in jail.

The dispatch did not come from Quezaltenango, but from a northern section of Guatemala, and was carried across the border into Mexico to avoid the censor.

Felipe Galicia, Consul of Guatemala in this city, is very indignant at the reports of revolution and bankruptcy in Guatemala. He declares that there is no truth in any of the statements, and that they have been circulated by enemies of the Government, anxious to secure its overthrow. The report that foreigners have been persecuted in Guatemala he declares to be unequivocally false.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—It is problematical what attitude will be adopted by our Government in case an attempt should be made by European Governments to seize Custom Houses in Guatemala to collect money for bondholders. In the case of the Corinto landing, a question of national honor was involved, an indemnity having been demanded by Great Britain for the ill-treatment of her Consular officers. But our Government heretofore, and notably in Mr. Blaine's time, has leaned to the belief that the holders of Government bonds, being individuals, took their bonds subject to the vicissitudes and chances of repudiation, the prices being regulated by the risks incurred.

AGAINST AMERICAN BEEF.

Importation of Live Cattle Into Belgium Causes a Prohibitive Decree in the Rhine Province.

BERLIN, July 13.—The Reichsanzeiger publishes a decree issued by Dr. Struckmann, President of the Rhine Province, at Aix-la-Chapelle, prohibiting the importation of fresh beef.

The decree, which is similar to the regulation adopted by the Oldenburg Government, is due to the fact that, Belgium having again permitted the importation of live cattle from the United States for slaughter, the meat found its way across the Belgian frontier into Germany in contravention of the existing law against such importation.

PERILS OF THE PARIS.

Becomes Unmanageable While Entering Falmouth Tidal Harbor—Dangerous Currents.

FALMOUTH, July 13.—On entering the tidal harbor to-day, the Paris, under the influence of the wind and tide, became temporarily unmanageable. Her stern swung round and struck the end of a wooden pier upon which a large crowd of people had assembled.

The pier shook from end to end, the spectators became panic-stricken and made a rush to escape. Ultimately control of the ship was regained and she was safely anchored.

Superintendent Aisbett of the wrecking companies gave a representative of The Associated Press to-day a contribution of a startling nature to the controversy as to the cause of wrecks on the Manacles. He said:

"In bringing the Paris to Falmouth she narrowly escaped a big Manacle rock. It was ebb tide, with a northerly wind blowing, which would naturally take the vessel south; but we found her getting nearer and nearer the Manacles, until within 400 yards of them, whereas we ought to have been a mile to the southward. Things looked queer for a time, but we altered our tactics and cleared the rock.

"From what I have seen during the past six weeks I am confident some mysterious current draws the vessels toward the rocks.

"While working on the Paris we warned numberless vessels of the danger they were in."

Germany's Exports to This Country.

BERLIN, July 13.—Germany's exports to the United States for the quarter ended with June last were $21,000,000, as compared with $24,500,000 for the corresponding quarter last year.

KEEL OF SHAMROCK.

LONDON, July 14.—With reference to the new challenger for the America's Cup, The Sportsman to-day says:

"It is stated that the Shamrock has a hollow keel, in which her cable is stowed. Remembering the difficulty and unpleasantness which arose regarding the Defender's shifting ballast, it will be interesting to know if this statement is correct and what American yachtsmen will have to say about it."

CRISIS IN SPAIN AVERTED.

MADRID, July 13.—Señor Silvela, the Premier, had a prolonged conference this evening with the leaders of the Opposition, who desire the consideration of the budget proposals postponed to October. Señor Villaverde, the Minister of Finance, had a similar conference.

At a late hour a Cabinet Council was called to consider the situation.

After the adjournment of the Cabinet Council the Minister of the Interior, Señor Dato, stated that the Cabinet had come to a complete and unanimous agreement; but declined to give the details.

It is generally believed that a crisis has been postponed, and the Government's projects have been maintained.

LORD SALISBURY'S WIFE ILL.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 13.—The Marchioness of Salisbury has suffered a second stroke of paralysis. Her condition is said to be improving, but her age and weight are unfortunate factors.

The Premier is with her at Walmer Castle. The Marchioness, like her husband, is of very full habit.

Georgina Caroline, Marchioness of Salisbury, member of the Royal Order of Victoria and Albert and Lady of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, is the daughter of the late Hon. Sir Edward Hall Alderson, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and a famous lawyer and Judge. She is a niece of the celebrated Mrs. Opie, the novelist, who was the daughter of Dr. Alderson of Norwich.

The Marchioness was married to Lord Salisbury on July 11, 1857. The latter was then Lord Robert Cecil, and had given few indications of the qualities which later obtained for him his high position. Four years before then he had been elected a Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, and had been returned to Parliament for Stamford. The Saturday Review was started the year of Lord Robert's marriage, and he was a frequent contributor to it and other publications.

The young couple had not much money, what there was mostly coming from the wife's family. But they were favorites in society, and their little house in Mayfair was visited by personages whom wealth and even rank were often powerless to attract.

A great change in the prospects of Lord and Lady Robert Cecil occurred in 1865, when Viscount Cranborne, the eldest son of the second Marquis of Salisbury, died suddenly and unexpectedly. As he left no children, Lord Robert succeeded to the courtesy title of Cranborne, and became the heir to the Marquisate. It is from this date that his political career really began.

With that career, except so far as it concerns his wife, this article is not concerned. It is sufficient to say that she who was Lady Robert Cecil, then Viscountess Cranborne, then Marchioness of Salisbury, and last, the wife of the Prime Minister of England, has filled, in each station, its duties gracefully and ably. As she advanced in years and the cares of home occupied her attention she grew to care less and less for society and social functions. But she has never been remiss in her duties as a hostess, and these, when her husband is in office, are of the most onerous character.

To see Lady Salisbury at the Foreign Office receiving the guests at the Queen's birthday reception—the most brilliant function of the London season—is to witness a wonderful exhibition of tact and savoir faire. She has never been known to make a mistake in according precedence.

Lord and Lady Salisbury have five sons and two daughters. A third daughter died in 1867. The sons are Viscount Cranborne, born 1861, heir to the Marquisate; the Rev. Lord Rupert William Ernest Cecil, Lord Edgar Algernon Robert Cecil, barrister-at-law; Lieut. Lord Edward Herbert Cecil of the Grenadier Guards, and Lord Hugh Richard Heathcote Cecil, M. P. The daughters are Lady Gwendolen Cecil and the Countess of Selborne, formerly Lady Beatrix Maud Cecil.

Walmer Castle, Kent, is the official residence of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, an office held by Lord Salisbury. It was built by Henry VIII. in 1539, and commands a splendid view of the sea. The Duke of Wellington died there in 1852.

FIGHTING VENEZUELA'S CLAIM.

PARIS, July 13.—Sir Richard Webster, Attorney General of Great Britain, concluded, to-day, before the Venezuelan Arbitration Commission, his presentation of the British case.

During the course of his remarks he said it would be a deathblow to arbitration if the courts sanctioned such claims as advanced by Venezuela. It would, he added, in fact, imply that an unsupported claim amounted to a title.

The sessions of the commission were then adjourned until Wednesday next.

ADMIRAL DEWEY IN EGYPT.

PORT SAID, Egypt, July 13.—Admiral Dewey arrived here this evening on board the United States cruiser Olympia.

TO ABOLISH SUGAR BOUNTIES.

LONDON, July 14.—The French bounties on sugar, according to the Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail, will probably be abolished in October of next year.

EMPEROR'S MESSAGE DISCUSSED.

BERLIN, July 13.—The newspapers continue to discuss Emperor William's message on the unveiling at Bielefeld last Tuesday of the tablet commemorating his speech in 1897 promising protection to National labor, in the course of which he expressed his intention of presenting to the city a cast of a statue of the Great Elector.

The Vorwaerts says:

"The Great Elector, if inflexible, was not the less tyrannical to the people upon whose rights he systematically trampled, and this Emperor William evidently does not desire to be."

The National Zeitung endeavors to show that the telegram was quite devoid of political significance.

The Hamburger Correspondenz deplores the publication of the telegram, on the ground that it "undoubtedly bears on the Strikes bill and brings politicians face to face with an exceedingly unpleasant dilemma."

CITY BUILDING REGULATIONS.

The Building Code Commission, which has been at work for several months codifying the building regulations of the city, has prepared a tentative report, which has been printed. In this report are drafts of ordinances covering the entire scope of the commission's powers, and it is said many important changes have been made, especially in the sections relating to hotels, theatres, tenement houses, and fireproof construction.

The commission has held many meetings and given many public hearings since it was appointed, and the members, in order that they might devote a part of their time to their private business, have taken a recess until July 24, when public hearings will be resumed.

It was said at the office of the commission yesterday that at least three-fourths of the ordinances proposed by the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society have been adopted prior to the reception by the commission of the drafts submitted by the Charity Organization Society's committee.

HURT BY A BURSTING SHELL.

The bursting of a three-inch Hotchkiss shell yesterday at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds resulted in the injury of two workmen, one of whom is seriously hurt. The men are O'Neill and Czolgas. They and a workman named Robinson were reloading Hotchkiss ammunition in an open shed, adjoining the army magazine. The cartridges were being loaded with smokeless powder, while the shells were loaded with black powder.

The shell was being pressed into the case when the explosion occurred. Czolgas's arm was terribly lacerated by bits of broken steel, and he was carried to the Fort Hancock Hospital. O'Neill was struck in the neck by a flying missile and badly cut, but he was able to walk to the hospital. Robinson was uninjured.

ANGLO-AMERICAN EFFORTS

Corporations to Work Together in the Development of China.

RAILWAY INTERESTS UNITED

Agreement of the American China Development Company and the British and Chinese Corporation.

At a meeting yesterday of the American China Development Company Frederick W. Whitridge was elected a member of the Executive Committee, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Calvin S. Brice. The committee now consists of Frederic P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company; Richard J. Cross, and Mr. Whitridge. After the meeting T. S. Beattie, Secretary and Treasurer of the company, made a statement in regard to it and its alliance with the British and Chinese Corporation, Limited, and made public an agreement between the two corporations.

The American China Company, Mr. Beattie said, has interested in it Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Morton, Bliss & Co., the Central Trust Company, H. A. Coster, Brown Brothers, Vermilye & Co., the Chase National Bank, the First National Bank, John Hegeman, Marcellus Hartley, J. Donald Cameron, Henry Wolcott, Hugh J. Grant, E. H. Harriman, George G. Haven, Thomas F. Ryan, Moore & Schley, the Carnegie Steel Company, Arthur Sewall, Clement A. Griscom, E. D. Adams, the Messrs. Rockefeller, the Manhattan Trust Company, and members of the Vanderbilt family.

Identified with the British and China corporation are some of the most important financiers in Great Britain, including Adolf von Andre, Arbuthnot Brothers, Baring Brothers, Sir John Barry, the Hongkong-Shanghai Bank, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ernest Cassel, the China and Japan Bank, Sir Auckland Colvin, Gibbs Brothers, Sir Edwyn Sandys Dawes, Hambro & Sons, the London and New Zealand Exploration Company, the Mercantile Investment Trust, Charles Morrison, Henry Oppenheim, H. Osborne O'Hagan, the Railway Share Trust, Lord Rothschild, Sir Thomas Sutherland, Henry Panmure Gordon, S. S. Gladstone, Sir Marcus Samuel, the Sassoons, and John Walter.

The contract between the British and American companies was made Feb. 1 last. The British company was organized to construct and maintain railways and other public works in the Empire of China—objects aimed at by the American company—and the merging of interests was to give and acquire mutual protection and insure unity of action Under the agreement each company allots to the other one-half of the interest it may acquire in any business in the Empire of China. Section 2 provides:

In addition to the business to be hereafter acquired by the respective parties, this agreement shall apply to the preliminary contract which the Development Company has already entered into for the construction of a railway from Hankow to Canton, and to the preliminary contract which Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., on behalf of the corporation, have entered into for the construction of a railway from Canton to Kowloon.

The other clauses of the agreement are in consonance with the general scheme of alliance and comity of interests. Mr. Beattie's statement says:

The contract with the Chinese Government calls for a survey of the line of the railway from Hankow to Canton, which has been made by W. Barclay Parsons, engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission. An agent of the syndicate is now in Shanghai in reference to some of the provisions of the contract. It is understood that the negotiations at Pekking have reached a critical point, and that there is a disposition on the part of the Chinese Government, represented by Sheng Taijen, Director of Railways, to avoid the fulfillment of the same. Lord Salisbury has already instructed Sir Claude MacDonald to treat the contract now published as if it were a British contract, and urge the fulfillment of its terms upon the Chinese Government. The Development Company has asked the Government of the United States to take a similar position, and Mr. Parsons, who has recently returned from China, leaves for Washington to-day to present this request to the Government.

The Chinese Government, who are accustomed in dealing with foreigners to always meet the official representatives of the countries to which those foreigners belong, have been somewhat puzzled by the failure of the United States to take the same position in respect to these matters taken by other Governments dealing with the Flowery Kingdom, and it is hoped by the American China Development Company that our Government will do at least as much for the American corporation as the British Government has already done in consequence of the signature of the company above stated.

THE CITY OF YORK WRECKED.

Lost Off Australian Coast—Part of the Crew Saved.

PERTH, Western Australia, July 13.—The British ship City of York has been wrecked off Rottnest Island. Fifteen members of the crew, including the first officer and the boatswain, were saved.

The City of York, Capt. Jones, sailed from San Francisco April 13 for Fremantle, near Perth, Western Australia. She was built at Glasgow in 1869, and was of 1,167 tons net register

THE CARLISLE CASTLE LOST.

Wrecked Off Western Australia, and All on Board Perish.

PERTH, Western Australia, July 13.—The British ship Carlisle Castle was lost in a storm yesterday off Rockingham. The crew perished.

The Carlisle Castle, Capt. Lindsay, of 1,344 tons net register, left the Clyde March 21 for Fremantle, near Perth, Western Australia. She was built at London in 1868.

THE CZAROWITCH'S DEATH.

Bicycle Accident, One Report Says, Killed the Grand Duke.

BRESLAU, July 13.—The Schlesische-Zeitung declares the death of the Czarowitch, Grand Duke George, who passed away July 10, was due to a bicycle accident.

While wheeling over the hilly country about Abbas Tuman, in the Caucasas, the paper adds, a mishap caused him such loss of blood that the Grand Duke died on the spot of the occurrence.

AMERICAN FRUIT IN LONDON.

Successful Sale of California Products in Covent Garden.

LONDON, July 13.—There is general comment in commercial circles here at the remarkable speed with which the first consignment this season of Californian fruit was discharged from the American Line steamer St. Louis, which arrived at Southampton Wednesday evening, and was brought to Covent Garden Market, here.

All the fruit was sold before noon to-day. The prices realized were considered fairly good. The pears sold for from 6s. to 7s. 6d. per half box, the plums fetched 6s. to 8s. 6d. per package, and the peaches, which were in bad condition, only realized 3s. per package.

SPAIN'S CIVIL LIST REDUCED.

Cabinet Accepts Queen Regent's Offer Giving Up Two Millions.

MADRID, July 13.—The Cabinet to-day, after a long discussion, accepted the offer of the Queen Regent to assist the finances of the country by giving up another 2,000,000 pesetas from the civil list.

The King of Spain, Alfonso XIII., had a civil list, fixed by the Cortes, 1886, of 7,000,000 pesetas, or $1,400,000, exclusive of allowances to members of the royal family, the Queen Regent having the administration and usufruct of the said sum until the King becomes of age. The annual grant to the Queen, as mother to the King, was fixed by the Cortes, 1886, at 250,000 pesetas. The immediate successor was assigned 500,000 pesetas, and 250,000 to the second sister, they having been Princesses of Asturias. The parents of the late King, ex-Queen Isabel and her husband, have an allowance of 1,050,000 pesetas, or $210,000, and the four Infantas, his sisters, of 800,000 pesetas, or $160,000.

The total amount of the civil list and allowances to the relatives of the late King was fixed by the Cortes, 1876, at 10,000,000 pesetas, or $2,000,000; it was recently reduced to 9,500,000 pesetas, or $1,900,000.

Australian Cricketers' Scores.

BRISTOL, Eng., July 13.—The Australians, in the cricket match with a Gloucestershire eleven to-day, were all out in their first innings for 377 runs.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The "week end," as the English term the Saturday to Monday holiday, will see New York more deserted this week than at any time except over July 4 since the close of the Winter season. It is drawing near to August, that month most loved by Summer hotel proprietors, bank clerks, and devotees of yachting and outdoor sports, and most loathed by city hotel keepers and club stewards and House Committees. Although a few familiar faces are seen occasionally on the avenue, and one can always find people one knows at the big retail shops in the midday hours, the fashionable portions of the town are already beginning to be deserted, and only an occasional party on the roof gardens and at the Astoria and Delmonico's provides the missing link between New York and its fashionable residents.

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Most of the country houses in the nearer suburbs, and especially on Long Island, are still open, for this is the month when the owners or lessees of such houses have their friends stop with them before the latter as well as themselves depart for Newport, Narragansett, Bar Harbor, Southampton, and the mountains to spend the August days. Cedarhurst is at present the liveliest of the suburbs, and the many well-known young couples who have houses there are making the polo tournament, now in its second week, the excuse for a large amount of entertaining. There are dinners at several of the best-known houses every evening, while the entire colony assembles at the clubhouse at the weekly subscription dinner on Thursdays. This dinner last evening was exceptionally large and gay. The indefatigable Mr. Peter Collier is the feature of this polo tournament and of the gayeties at Cedarhurst. Next week, and with the close of the tournament at Cedarhurst, the ponies and their owners will go to Narragansett Pier, where the games for the Narragansett Cups will be played, and which games will really open the season at the Pier.

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The fact that the late Countess de Agreda, formerly Mrs. George Lorillard, and before that Mrs. Wright, left nothing to her last husband in her will seems to have stirred Boston and those of the Bostonese who know the widower, whose name was formerly Mr. Frank Morse, but who on his marriage changed said name of Morse to Mr. Morse de Agreda. The widower, it is now stated, is about to sail for London to make his permanent residence there. He has been living in New York for the past three or four years, and last Winter occupied a house on Riverside Drive, which was the scene of many beautiful dinners.

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Mrs. George Law, who was left a goodly fortune by her late husband, and who, through her entertainments and gowns, has been the most-talked-of woman in Paris in the American colony during the past year, is now in mourning temporarily for her sister-in-law, Mrs. George Haines, formerly Mrs. May, and who died on her way from Paris to her villa, on one of the Italian lakes, a few weeks ago. Mrs. Law is looking remarkably well, and the Parisians consider her almost as beautiful as Mrs. De la Mar, formerly Miss Nellie Sands of this city. Just previous to the death of Mrs. Haines Mrs. Law was one of the guests of honor at a beautiful dinner given by the American artist W. T. Dannat at the extremely fashionable Pavillon d'Armenonville, in the Bois, in honor of the Duchesse Paul de Mecklenberg. Mrs. Adolph Ladenberg, Miss King, Miss Reed, Miss Porter, Miss Cameron, Miss Hunt, and Gen. Winslow and Mrs. Winslow were the other Americans present at this dinner, at which forty-two covers were laid. After dinner there was a dance in the ballroom, and the entire affair surpassed in elegance of appointment the now famous cotillion and supper given by Mr. Howard Case of Auburn, N. Y., at the same place early in June.

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Although it is a little early as yet for any particular gayeties at Homburg, arrivals there are very numerous, and many Americans are to be met every morning in faithful attendance on "Lizzie's," as the old Elizabethan spring is affectionately called. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel, who have been seen at many fashionable functions in London during the season; Mr. F. Diodat Thompson, who has also been in London for the season, and Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Gilbert King are expected at Homburg this week. Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes and the Misses Stokes are already there. Ambassador Andrew White is due at Homburg from Berlin also this week. The officers' lawn tennis tournament will begin on July 24. There have been many improvements at Homburg of late, or since last season, and the interior dining room at Ritters's has been made into a large Louis XIV. terrace, with glass doors.

***

Sir Roderick Cameron and the Misses Cameron, who are still at their country place, Clifton Burley, S. I., have had a succession of house parties during the past few weeks. A recent guest at Clifton Burley has been Miss Mary Turnure, who spent the early weeks of the Summer with her sister Mrs. Major Mallery at Lenox.

***

The wedding of Mr. Sturgis at Boston and Miss Edith Barnes, which will take place at Lenox on July 26, will bring many of the owners of cottages at the Berkshire resort who have delayed going there to their homes. Among Miss Barnes's bridesmaids will be Miss Lucy Sturgis, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Christine Baker, and Miss Eunice Ives. This wedding promises to be the only matrimonial event of the Lenox season.

***

The engagement is announced of Mr. Edgar Hatfield Booth, son of Mr. William T. Booth, and Miss Mary Coppell, and that of Mr. Allen Wardner, a nephew of ex-Senator William M. Evarts, and Miss Edith Coppell.

VALUE OF OLD ENGLISH SILVER.

Sale of the Dowager Duchess of Londonderry's Plate.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 13.—Silver is still valuable under certain conditions. At the sale of silver and silver gilt plate, the property of the Dowager Duchess of Londonderry, a hot water jug weighing thirty-four ounces brought $27 an ounce.

PECULATION IN CHINA.

Imperial Edict Denounces Frauds in Collecting the Revenue.

LONDON, July 14.—The Peking correspondent of The Times says:

"An imperial edict has been issued denouncing the universal peculation in the collection of the Chinese revenue, and appealing for a cessation of malpractices which are increasing the country's financial straits."

TITHE RENT-CHARGE RATINGS.

Government Forces the Bill Through the House of Commons.

LONDON, July 14.—The House of Commons in committee held an all-night session over the Tithe Rent-Charge Rating bill, the second reading of which was carried on June 29 by a majority of 314 against 176.

The Government forced the clauses through by means of the closure, the bill finally passing through the committee, which rose at 4 o'clock.

Ashburton Challenge Shield Won.

BISLEY, Eng., July 13.—The Ashburton Challenge Shield, open to the School Volunteer Corps, was won to-day by the Rossall School, with a score of 472 out of a possible 500. Twenty-seven teams competed for the shield. There were no important contests here yesterday.

In the unfinished competitions the highest possible scores were made this morning by Canadians, as follows: Association Cup, Robertson and Hogg; Premier Competition, Wilson.

Khedive's Yacht in Quarantine.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, July 13.—The yacht Mahroussa, with the Khédive and Khédiviah on board, has proceeded to Clazomene in order to perform twelve days' quarantine before disembarking the Khédiviah at the island of Rhodes and taking the Khédive to Trieste.

Separatist Uprising in Peru.

LIMA, Peru, July 13.—The Separatist uprising in the southern provinces of Peru is spreading and the Government has sent 500 infantry and cavalry into the rebellious district.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 13.—Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are entertaining a house party of young people, who will attend the picnic which will be given Saturday at the Vanderbilt farm in Portsmouth in honor of their son, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, and the young men who will accompany him on his tour around the world. At the picnic only the young people will be present. In the evening Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will entertain a large dinner party of the elder cottagers at the Breakers in honor of their departing son.

Austin Corbin, Jr., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Q. Jones.

Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs has joined the automobile enthusiasts.

Miss Lila Sloane and Miss Morton are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at the Breakers.

Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold have arrived at the Jay cottage for the season.

F. R. Swayne has returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. George Von L. Meyer have arrived at Nethercliff for the season.

W. P. Burden, who is to accompany Alfred G. Vanderbilt on his trip around the world, arrived this evening, and is Mr. Vanderbilt's guest.

Miss Mina W. Baldwin of Baltimore is visiting her aunt, Mrs. William Woodward, Jr., at Pinard Cottage No. 1.

William Cutting, Jr., entertained at dinner this evening at the Casino Grill rooms.

Some very large dinner parties were given this evening by the cottagers, among which were those given by Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mrs. George P. Williams, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and Mrs. J. Nicholas Brown. On no other evening during the present season have there been so many.

Saturday promises to be very gay socially, as cards have been issued for a number of gatherings for both afternoon and evening, and on Sunday evening many dinner parties are to be given, especially at the Casino grill rooms, during the concert.

The breakers at Bailey's Beach at times are so loud that on various occasions the telephone bell could not be heard to ring, and in consequence a large gong such as is used in fire houses has been purchased. Now when the telephone calls this bell can be heard on the life raft.

Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks entertained at tea this afternoon at the Golf Club.

Capt. A. A. Barker, United States Army, left yesterday to join his regiment at Plattsburg, N. Y.

Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks entertained at dinner this evening in Rockhurst.

Tennis among the ladies has been revived with vigor at the Casino courts, and at one time this morning every outdoor court was in use. Work on the new squash court has begun in the bowling alley building.

The new part of the Casino grill room has been fitted with many small electric lights, which will be used for the first time Sunday evening.

Commodore G. P. Perkins, United States Navy, has arrived at his cottage on Bellevue Avenue, and will later be joined by Mr. and Mrs. Lars Anderson.

Major B. Reeves Russell, United States Marine Corps; Commodore G. H. Perkins, and Lieut. G. G. Mitchell, United States Navy; James Brown Potter, Clement Cleveland, Jr., and Mrs. H. C. Taylor are registered at the Casino for the season.

The mixed foursomes in the match series are now being played at the Mianetuck Golf Club.

The annual meeting of the Spouting Rock Beach Association will take place next month. It is understood that Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop and George L. Rives will be elected members of the Executive Committee.

Major Ferguson is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Whipple.

The Rev. Dr. Braddin Hamilton has returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan of Philadelphia have arrived at Stone Villa in Bellevue Avenue, for the season.

Mrs. William G. Schermerhorn entertained at luncheon this evening, it being Mrs. Schermerhorn's first social function of the season.

The Rev. C. H. Malcolm is very ill at his home in Kay Street, and in consequence the street in close proximity to the cottage has been closed to vehicles.

The thirty-footer Esperanza, owned by H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., has arrived for the season.

Mrs. J. Amory Codman and Miss Codman have arrived at the Codman cottage in Bellevue Avenue for the season.

J. G. K. Duer of New York is here for a few days.

The first Casino hop of the season took place this evening and it was the largest attended first hop of the season in many years. The young people were decidedly in the majority, quite a number coming from the dinner given by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who chaperoned the party. A large number of the naval officers from the Training and Torpedo Stations were in attendance, as were those from the War College. The toilets of the ladies were gorgeous, and from the balcony quite a large number witnessed the brilliant social spectacle below.

Among the many present were Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt; Miss Lila Sloane; Miss Morton, daughter of ex-Vice President Levi P. Morton; Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay; Mrs. Frederic Neilson; Miss Burden; the Misses Taylor; George P. Eustis; Miss Eustis; Mr. F. H. Allen; Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan; James Brown Potter; Miss Potter; J. B. Stokes; Mr. and Mrs. R. Gammell; Miss French; Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs; Miss Oelrichs; Stuyvesant Leroy; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed; Miss Emma Sloane; J. P. Messervy; Mrs. John R. Drexel; Potter Palmer, Jr.; Honoré Palmer; H. Roger Winthrop; Miss Gray; Alfred G. Vanderbilt; Reginald Vanderbilt; Mrs. Walter L. Kane; Miss Kane; Miss Whiting; Miss Wolfe; Miss King; Mrs. A. Livingston Mason; Miss Mason; Mrs. Hugh Willoughby; Miss Willoughby; Miss Little; Paymaster Calhoun, and Miss Calhoun.

BAR HARBOR ENTERTAINMENTS.

Complimentary Dinners to Miss Elizabeth Jackson, a Prospective Bride.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 13.—Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest of New York gave a dinner at the Malvern to-night in honor of Miss Elizabeth Jackson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson of New York, and the Rev. William O. Baker, the young and newly appointed rector of the Episcopal Church of Bar Harbor. Miss Jackson and Mr. Baker are to be married here Aug. 3, and as the nuptials approach their friends are entertaining them liberally. Last Saturday evening a dinner was given in their honor by Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman; last evening they were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Francis Howe Johnson, and to-morrow afternoon a luncheon will be given in honor of Miss Jackson, at which the latter's intimate girl friends at Bar Harbor will be present.

At the Van Nest dinner to-night a novel feature was introduced, when Miss Davis, the Welsh singer, sang a number of sweet songs. The guests present were Miss Van Nest, Miss Varnum, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatine, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beales, and the Misses Knowlton, all of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Morgan G. Barnwell of Tuxedo Park, Harry Thorndike, Charles T. How of Boston, James Ross Todd of Louisville, Ky., and Reginald Johnson and Theodore Bjorksten of New York.

MOTORMAN BADLY INJURED.

Knocked Unconscious by Brake Handle and Will Probably Die.

August Grube of 95 Driggs Avenue, Williamsburg, a motorman employed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, received probably fatal injuries yesterday afternoon by being struck in the abdomen with the brake handle of his car. In starting his car at Graham and Skillman Avenues Grube let the brake swing around, and received a terrific blow in the abdomen from the handle. He fell backward in a semi-conscious condition, while the car proceeded on without a guide.

The passengers in the car, mostly women, became panic stricken, and much excitement followed. The conductor, realizing the danger, at once threw off the trolley pole and applying the brake succeeded in stopping the car. A call was then sent to St. Catharine's Hospital, and Surgeon Connor responded. He found that besides receiving internal injuries Grube had also had several ribs broken. The injured man was removed to his home, at his own request, where it was said he would probably die.

The accident caused a blockade on the line for more than half an hour.

No Pardon Asked for Mrs. Barrow.

ALBANY, July 13.—Pardon Clerk Joyce said to-day that no formal application for a pardon for Mrs. Barrow, the kidnapper of Marion Clark, had been received by him. He scouted the idea that any movement looking to the presentation of a petition in Mrs. Barrow's behalf was on foot, in face of the hue and cry that had been raised by the public to bring to justice the perpetrators of the crime of which she was convicted.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement. —Adv.

CHOCTAW INDIAN EXECUTED.

William Goings Put to Death Despite a Court's Injunction—Habeas Corpus Writ Defied.

GOODLANDS, I. T., July 13.—William Goings, "Walla Tonka," the Choctaw Indian, was shot at Alikichi, I. T., to-day, under sentence of the Choctaw Court for murder. Feeling among the Choctaws was aroused by a report that an attempt would be made to stop the execution by another writ of habeas corpus.

Application was made yesterday to Federal Judge John R. Thomas for a writ of habeas corpus by Goings's attorney. An order by Judge Thomas granting the writ was telegraphed from Tulsa, Indian Territory, last night. It directed the Indian Sheriff to have the body of Goings at South McAlester on July 22, and a Deputy Marshal arrived at Alikichi with the writ at daylight this morning. District Attorney Clay and Sheriff Thomas Watson were in consultation when it was presented.

The Sheriff refused to receive it. The District Attorney declared that "Judge Abner James, the Choctaw Judge, alone could stop the execution."

A runner was dispatched to Judge James, sixteen miles away, notifying him of the telegram from Judge Thomas. He was in bed sick, and sent a verbal message to go ahead with the execution. It was noon when the message was received.

The execution took place two hours later. A few minutes before Goings was led out, four Choctaws appeared bearing a coffin. It was deposited in front of the Court House. Near it a quilt was spread.

Goings knelt on the quilt blindfolded. The Sheriff bared his bosom, painted a spot over his heart, stepped back four paces, rested a rifle across a bench, and fired. The bullet entered the breast, but missed the spot. Goings fell backward and moaned for an hour before expiring. Water was poured down his throat a number of times to hasten death by strangulation.

KILLED IN TROLLEY WRECK.

Two men were killed and one man severely injured yesterday afternoon by a collision between a peddler's wagon and a trolley car of the Flatbush Avenue line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The car, which was in charge of Motorman John H. Van Duzer and Conductor John Murphy, on its up-town trip, was nearing the Willink entrance to Prospect Park at the end of the long grade, when a peddler's wagon, which had turned to the down-town track to avoid another car, turned back in front of the up-town car.

The motorman put on the brake, rang his bell, and also shouted to the men in the wagon, but could not stop the car in time. The car crashed into the rear of the wagon, upsetting it. The wagon, which was driven by William Anderson, thirty-five years old, of 123 Boerum Place, Brooklyn, also contained Herman Kotch of Warren and Bond Streets, and Edward Rockefeller, thirty-nine years old, of 825 Quincy Street, Brooklyn.

The three men were thrown out of the wagon by the force of the collision. Anderson, whose skull was fractured, was picked up dead. Kotch sustained a fractured skull, and Rockefeller a compound fracture in the right hand and a scalp wound. The injured men were taken in an unconscious condition to St. John's Hospital, where Kotch died a few hours later.

The motorman was arrested and taken to the Flatbush Avenue Police Station. He will be arraigned this morning in the Flatbush Police Court on a charge of homicide. He denied that the car was running at an unusual rate of speed, and said that the collision was the fault of the peddlers.

THEATRE MANAGER IN JAIL.

William Lyttell, former manager of a "Greatest Manhattan" road company, was arrested yesterday and taken to Ludlow Street Jail, to satisfy a judgment obtained against him by Miss Lizzie Moore, who was a costumer in his company.

Miss Moore, alleging that she had not received all the money due her for services, brought suit some time ago under the working woman's act, for $37.16. Lyttell was not present on the day of trial to defend the action, and a verdict in Mi

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

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EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN High-Grade Investment Securities.
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PRIVATE WIRE CONNECTION TO
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36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 252 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.
New York Telephone. 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone. 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on the above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON AND GRAIN.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
1st Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds
OF THE
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company,
MATURING AUGUST 1, 1900.

The undersigned, under arrangements made with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, offer to holders of the above Bonds the privilege of refunding their bonds into PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS DUE 1949, BEARING 3½% INTEREST P. A., FROM AUGUST 1, 1899. AT THE PRICE OF 101%.

The 7% Bonds will be taken in payment on a 3½% INTEREST BASIS to maturity, and the computation will be made as of August 1, 1899, viz.:

For every $1,000 7% Bond, with February 1, 1900, coupon attached, the holder will receive $1,000 of the 3½% Bonds, with interest running from August 1, 1899, together with a cash payment of $24.10, made up as follows:

$1,000. 7% Bond on a 3½% basis	$1,034.10
$1,000. 3½% Bond at 101%..	1,010.00
	$24.10

Holders of the First Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds desiring to avail themselves of the privilege of refunding should surrender their Bonds to any of the undersigned, or to the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia, and will receive in exchange therefor the above cash payment and Temporary Receipts for the 3½% Bonds, to be exchanged against such Bonds when ready.

This offer will terminate July 15, 1899.

Speyer & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
30 BROAD STREET. 27 PINE STREET.
New York, June 15th, 1899.

We have opened a fully equipped Branch Office at the United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, New York.

Talbot J. Taylor & Company,
Bankers and Brokers,
30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL.

An Issue will be made in Berlin by Mr. S. Bleichroder, the Deutsche Bank, and the Dresdner Bank; in London by Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., also in Frankfort and in Amsterdam.

United States of Mexico
5% Consolidated
External Gold Loan of 1899.
£22,700,000.
R. Marks, 463,080,000.
United States Gold Dollars, $110,095,000.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, FREE OF ALL MEXICAN TAXES, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

In Bonds to Bearer, of the Denomination of £20, £100, £200, £500, and £1,000, and the Equivalents in Marks and U. S. Dollars.

Principal and interest of the bonds are payable in gold, free from all present and future Mexican taxes, at the option of the holder,—in New York in American gold of the present standard of weight and fineness at $4.85 per pound Sterling; in London in pounds Sterling; in Germany in Marks at Rm. 20.40 per pound Sterling, and in Amsterdam in Dutch Florins at the sight rate on Berlin.

23 Wall Street,
New York, July 12, 1899.

In connection with the above-mentioned Banks and Bankers and the National Bank of Mexico we have entered into a contract with the United States of Mexico for the conversion of its existing foreign debt, and pursuant thereto we are prepared to receive applications for bonds of the above issue at 99⅛% of their par value, together with interest accrued from July 1, 1899, to time of payment, to wit: $965.15 and interest per bond of $970 or £200.

Terms of payment are as follows:

5% on application (to be returned to the extent that bonds are not allotted.)

5% on allotment.

Balance at the option of the subscriber any time before September 1, 1899.

The right is reserved to reject any application, and to allot in any instance a smaller amount than the amount applied for. In default of payment in full by any purchaser, his allotment and any payments thereunder will be liable to forfeiture.

Pending the issue of the definitive bonds, transferable receipts will be issued for payments, and unless bonds of other denominations are asked for bonds of £200 ($970) will be supplied.

The bonds, or their proceeds, are intended exclusively to retire the existing foreign loans of the United States of Mexico, viz.: The 6% loans of 1888, 1890, and 1893, and the 5% Tehuantepec loan heretofore issued in London and Berlin.

The bonds are in coupon form, and are of the following denominations:

£20 equal $97 U. S. Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness.
£100 equal $485 U. S. Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness.
£200 equal $970 U. S. Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness.
$500 equal $2,425 U. S. Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness.
£1,000 equal $4,850 U. S. Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness.

The bonds offered are secured by special hypothecation of 62% of the import and export duties of the United States of Mexico. These duties are collected through the sale of customs certificates by the National Bank of Mexico and remitted direct to Mr. S. Bleichroder for account of the issuing houses by said Bank, the Mexican Government being pledged to maintain a margin of 10% above the amounts required and to make up any deficiency fifteen days before maturity of coupons due and bonds drawn.

The entire issue of bonds is to be retired within forty-five years at par by semi-annual drawings (the first drawing to take place in June, 1900,) or by purchases in the market if same can be made at under par.

After July, 1909, the amount of any drawing may be increased, or the entire loan may be paid off on three months' notice.

Interest is payable quarterly on January 1st, April 1st, July 1st, and October 1st in each year.

Of the above-described bonds, £5,000,000 are reserved for allotment in this country and in Holland. The issue in England and Germany at the present time will be limited in favor of holders of the existing bonds, who will be given a right of conversion.

The Custom House Receipts of the Mexican Government for a series of years back, as officially stated by the Financial Agent of the Government, have been:

1893-4, $16,359,031 silver, of which 62% would be $10,142,599 silver.
1894-5, $18,963,848 silver, of which 62% would be $11,758,825 silver.
1895-6, $22,571,072 silver, of which 62% would be $13,994,064 silver.
1896-7, $22,912,922 silver, of which 62% would be $14,206,011 silver.
1897-8, $22,582,437 silver, of which 62% would be $14,001,110 silver.
1898-9, (11 mos. only,) $24,709,076 silver, of which 62% would be $15,319,627 silver.

The annual interest and sinking fund requirements for the entire external debt of Mexico, as consolidated by the new issue of bonds, is only about $6,200,000 Gold, or at present exchange about $13,000,000 silver.

Applications will be made in due time for the listing of the bonds on the New York Stock Exchange, as well as on the Stock Exchanges of London, Berlin, Frankfort, and Amsterdam.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPEN AT OUR OFFICE AT 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1899, AND WILL CLOSE ON NOTIFICATION FROM BERLIN OR LONDON.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

DEVLIN COAL COMPANY
6% Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 12 M. of the 15th day of July, 1899, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of four thousand one hundred and sixty-four 50-100 ($4,164.50) dollars.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY,
of the City of New York, Trustee,
No. 30 Broad St.
July 10th, 1899.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
The American Spirits Manufacturing Company,
The Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Company,
The Spirits Distributing Company, and
The Standard Distilling & Distributing Company.

Referring to advertisement of the undersigned, dated June 20, 1899, notice is hereby given that the agreement dated June 21, 1899, under the terms of which a majority of the stocks of the above-named Companies have been deposited, is hereby declared binding, operative, and effective. **The organizers have agreed, in order to afford an opportunity for absent shareholders to deposit their holdings, to extend the time for deposit of stock until July 20, 1899.**

Central Trust Company of New York,
By F. P. OLCOTT, President.
The State Trust Company,
By WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.

To the Stockholders of the
American Spirits Manufacturing Company.

Pursuant to a resolution passed at a meeting of stockholders of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, the undersigned have been appointed and have agreed to act as a committee to take such action as may be necessary to protect the interests of the holders of stock. Stockholders desiring to participate must deposit their stock with the **City Trust Company of New York, No. 36 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough,** who will act as depositary for the committee, and who will issue participation certificates against stock deposited. A payment of ten cents per share must be made at the time of the deposit of stock. All stock must be deposited on or before **July 21st, 1899,** after which date no stock will be received except upon terms to be imposed by the Committee.

Copies of the agreement may be had at the office of the **City Trust Company of New York.**

Dated NEW YORK, July 10th, 1899.

BERT REISS,
HUGH V. RODDY, JR.,
LEWIS W. BABCOCK,
Committee.
JAMES C. CHURCH,
WALLACH & COOK,
Counsel.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
STOCKS AND BONDS
OF THE
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R.R. Co.

Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.

Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.

An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.

The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.
W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company
Call for Offers of First Mortgage Bonds for Sinking Fund.

The Atlantic Trust Company, substituted Trustee, under the Indenture of Mortgage and Deed of Trust, bearing date the first day of August, 1875, made and executed by the Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company, as reorganized in 1874, to Edwin D. Morgan and Henry K. Sheldon, as Trustees, to secure the payment of its First Mortgage Bonds for one thousand dollars each, maturing on the first day of August, 1905, and therein more fully described, having on hand cash to the amount of seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000) applicable to the redemption of said bonds, hereby invites proposals for the sale and transfer to it as Trustee of the Sinking Fund thereunder of such amount of said bonds as the said amount of seventy-five thousand dollars so on hand shall be adequate to pay for.

The Trustee is only authorized to accept bonds offered hereunder at not exceeding ten per cent. above par. The bonds purchased hereunder are to be canceled as provided in said Indenture of Mortgage and Deed of Trust.

Proposals for such sales and transfer, in writing, inclosed in sealed envelopes, indorsed "Proposal for sale of Texas and New Orleans Railroad Bonds," will be received by the undersigned at its office, No. 39 William Street, in the City of New York, up to the 23d day of August, 1899, at noon.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
JNO. ALVIN YOUNG,
Secretary.
Dated New York, July 8, 1899.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were row to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders so to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDWARD WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO
35 WALL ST., NEW YORK, JULY 1ST, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD
AND LAND GRANT GENERAL
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND
SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Holders of registered bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4 Per Cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of **$1,100 Prior Lien Bonds, for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.**

The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

18 WALL ST., New York. 52 DEVONSHIRE ST., Boston.

H. W. POOR & CO.,
BANKERS.
New York, July 1st, 1899.

CHANGE OF FIRM NAME.

Notice is hereby given that the banking business heretofore transacted in New York and Boston under the title of POOR & GREENOUGH, will on and after this day be conducted in both cities under the firm name of

H. W. POOR & CO.

The partners are the same as before in both the New York and Boston firms, there being no change except in the title of the firms.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
5% LAND GRANT BONDS.

The Trustees under the Mortgage dated 1st September, 1881, securing the payment of Five Per Cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, desire to receive proposals for the sale to them of such Bonds up to the amount of $225,000 par value, funds for that purpose being in their hands from sales of lands.

The Mortgage provides that the Trustees may purchase Bonds at the lowest price offered, not exceeding 10% premium on the par value thereof and accrued interest.

Proposals addressed to Charles Drinkwater, Esq., Secretary Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Montreal, to be delivered at his office on or before the 8th day of August next, stating price asked in addition to accrued interest.

R. B. ANGUS,
GEO. M. CLARK,
JOHN TURNBULL,
Trustees.
Montreal, 10th July, 1899.

CHART MOVEMENTS
Safe and Sure Guides to SUCCESSFUL SPECULATION.
Fully explained and illustrated in my revised (Sixth) edition. Just out.
INS AND OUTS OF WALL STREET
Operators cannot afford to be without it.
13 Drawings. 100 Pages. 10c. stamps. Address
PUBLISHER, P. O. Box 196 New York.

MEXICAN BONDS
A safe 6 per cent. gold investment is offered to parties interested in Mexico.
Particulars on application (by letter) to
J. R. ANDERSON, 41 Wall St.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

READ THE WALL STREET DAILY INVESTIGATOR. For sale on all news stands.

DIVIDENDS.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Malden Lane.
New York, July 7, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ PER CENT., and an extra dividend of 1 PER CENT., payable at the company's offices on Aug. 1, 1899. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, July 15, and reopened on Wednesday, Aug. 2.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Office of Wells-Fargo Co.,
63 Broadway,
New York, June 20, 1899.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable July 15, 1899, at our office, as above.
The transfer books will close June 30, 1899, and reopen July 17th, 1899.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
Office of National Surety Company,
346 Broadway, New York, July 11th, 1899.
THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE has this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%) on the capital stock of the Company, payable on July 25th, 1899. The transfer and registration books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on July 14th, 1899, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on July 25th, 1899.
BALLARD McCALL, Secretary.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey,
143 Liberty Street, New York, July 10, 1899.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable August 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 14th. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. of Friday, July 14th, till the morning of Friday, July 21st.
J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Southern Pacific Company.
Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at its office, No. 4 Montgomery Street, in the City of San Francisco, California, on the 26th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, to consider and act upon the question of the approval of the increase of the Capital Stock of said Company to the sum of $200,000,000, and of the action of the Board of Directors of the said Company in respect to such increase in said Capital Stock.
San Francisco, July 10th, 1899.
By order of the President,
E. C. WRIGHT,
Clerk and Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Notice is hereby given that stock certificate No. A-1645, for seventy-five shares of common stock of the Federal Steel Company, standing in the name of John M. Laflin, has been lost. Transfer of this stock has been stopped upon the books of the company. Finder will please return it to A. BANKS & CO., 34 New Street, New York City, or CHARLES E. HILL, No. 141 Broadway, New York City.

LOST.—One hundred shares of Canada Southern Railway ctf. No. 24110, in the name of Lummis & Parsons. All persons are cautioned against negotiating same. A suitable reward will be paid on return to P. J. GOODHART & CO., 38 Wall St., New York.

THE WESTINGHOUSE COMPANY.

Denial that the American Corporation Will Build in England.

The cabled story that the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company of Pittsburg, Penn., will build works at Manchester, England, and employ 5,000 men, and that George Westinghouse will direct the enterprise, was not corroborated yesterday at the Westinghouse offices in the Equitable Building. An authority on Mr. Westinghouse's business said:

"Mr. Westinghouse is in Europe, and we know nothing of such a project. It may, however, be assumed or surmised that this company is not the one meant, but the Westinghouse Electric Company, Limited, of 32 Victoria Street, London, S. W., an English concern, which may have such a project in hand. We, of course, cannot speak of the report that Baron Kelvin is to be the technical adviser of the Manchaster company."

ELECTED TO THE EXCHANGE.

Mr. Thomas P. Hughes, who was yesterday elected a member of the New York Stock Exchange, has had a somewhat remarkable career. He came from Kentucky a few years ago with H. Victor Newcomb, ex-President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, subsequently entered the banking house of Simon Borg & Co., and latterly became interested in enterprises in Philadelphia, making that city his headquarters. He is understood to have made between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000 during the last year through the rise in the securities of companies organized by him. He is especially well known in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, and has a large acquaintance throughout the country.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 13	412,843
To date this year	104,626,432
Corresponding date last year	54,691,857

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 13	$2,819,000
To date this year	$575,817,480
Corresponding date last year	$428,955,220

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 3½@5 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty and ninety days, 3½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car. & Fdy.	1¾	Gen. Electric	1
Am. C. & F. pf.	1	Glucose Sugar	1
Am. Cotton Oil	1⅜	H. B. Claflin	1½
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	⅝	M. W. S. El. of Chi.	½
Am. Sugar Refs.	⅝	Mo. Pacific	⅝
Anaconda Copper	1¼	Mobile & Ohio	5
Brunswick City	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	6
Chi. Cons. Tract.	½	Northern Pacific	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1	Pitts. & West. pf.	1
Chi., I. & L. pf.	½	R. G. W. pf.	⅜
Chicago & N. W.	⅞	St. Paul & Duluth	1⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	St. Paul & Omaha	2
Erie Tel. & Tel.	¼	Twin City R. T.	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Am. Express	1⅜	Del., L. & West.	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	½	Hocking Valley pf.	½
Am. Steel H. pf.	1¼	Illinois Central	⅜
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	1⅝	Lake Erie & West.	½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	2	Lake Erie & W. pf.	¾
Cent. Pac., ass't pd.	½	Met. Street Ry.	1
Chi., B. & Q.	½	Nat. Lin. Oil cfs.	1
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	½	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Philadelphia Co.	1½
Col. & H. C. & Iron	½	Quicksilver pf.	1
Consol. Gas	2	Tern. Coal & Iron	¾
Cont. Tobacco	½	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Delaware & Hudson	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. of Ga. 2d pf., inc.	1	Mo., K. & E. 1st	2
E. T., Va. & Ga. con.	1	Mobile & Ohio 4s	1
5s	1	Pac. of Mo. 1st	1
H., E. & W. Tex. 1st	1	Tex. Pac. 2d cfs.	1½

There were no declines.

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Wall Street's frabricators were up and doing yesterday. They provided strikes for all the local street railways, had grave foreign complications, both political and financial; were informed of the impending collapse of a big new industrial corporation—and, incidentally, were mysterious about a long list of other things which will be discouraging, as soon as they come true.

Representations as to the future investment policy of an important life insurance company cut some figure in helping along depression at the market's opening, efforts being made by speculators to have it appear that the New York Life was doing something surprising, revolutionary; and that its example would be followed forthwith by the two other great life companies, the Equitable and the Mutual. But the misconception was not long influential, it being soon comprehended (even by the room traders of the Stock Exchange) that the New York Life's share holdings have always been inconsequential, while the Equitable and Mutual have no intention whatsoever to quit a policy whose results have for years on years been vastly profitable—a policy which has stood tests abounding in proofs of its conservatism.

***

Before the day was over the market's quality was evident. Raids were ineffectual. Quotations most under pressure seemed to rally easiest. In many parts of the market buying appeared suggestive of the strong hand of such confident leadership as J. P. Morgan can provide should he choose. Orders were executed by brokers who are most active when there is campaigning of the best sort under way. Some of this buying appeared to be for European account; and, indeed, it will be no surprise to important bankers if now it should be disclosed that some recent extraordinary international exchange transactions (over which Wall Street for a while both worried and wondered) were really, after all, part of a comprehensive plan whose final results will show in an American security market developed into record-breaking activity—with London and Berlin openly taking our stocks extensively.

***

The disposition to change from high-priced stocks to those at lower market figures continues and grows. It was notable yesterday in what developed touching Northern Pacific and in some of the other shares whose prospects warrant confident expectations.

One other noteworthy feature appears in the apparent readiness of the outside public to come again into the market. Commission house transactions extend largely.

As to the money market, almost everybody seems to have given up worrying over it. The bankers who have been sure that funds are to be plenty and rates reasonable abate none of their confidence—but their opinions are more popular.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London showed a disposition to sell stocks in this market yesterday, but because of the irregularity arbitrage houses found it hard to trade, and the transactions for foreign account were kept down to about 16,000 shares, of which some 12,000 were sold. These sales were in Chesapeake and Ohio, Northern and Union Pacific, Denver preferred, Anaconda, the Southern Railways, and Atchison preferred. London's purchases were chiefly of St. Paul and Ontario and Western.

The Bank of England's advance in its discount rate from 3 to 3½ per cent. was generally commented upon here, and traders tried to use it as an argument against values. It had but little effect in the London market, however, and local representatives of foreign bankers did not attach much importance to it. It was argued that no alarm should be felt over the advanced discounts, inasmuch as the Bank of England's weekly statement showed the proportion of reserve to be about 41.3, which is slightly above that of last week.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

A story published in one of yesterday morning's newspapers stating that a strike on the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is inevitable and imminent was used as a basis for aggressive attacks upon the stock yesterday morning. For the time being, the attack was highly successful, Brooklyn breaking from 114½ to 111¾, a decline of 3½ points from Wednesday night's closing. Around 112, however, Flower brokers and some of the larger commission houses appeared with heavy buying orders, and their purchases resulted in a sharp rally in the stock, which held well around 113 and above during the rest of the day, despite repeated attempts to again mark the stock down. As usual, the stories of a strike were denied, Wall Street interests representing control of the property expressing confidence that the management will avert serious complications with the employes. President Rossiter's denial that the men have made any new demands or presented any new grievances, and his reported remarks accusing old Nassau Electric interests with fomenting the trouble with a view to influencing the market for Brooklyn stock, were disconcerting to the bears.

The heaviest selling of Brooklyn yesterday was attributed to Mr. Keene, who was said to have materially extended his short interest during the past two days. Keene brokers and the Keene following among the room traders were really the most conspicuous sellers of the stock.

It was stated during the day that negotiations are in progress for the acquisition of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad (known as the De Kalb Avenue system) by Brooklyn Rapid Transit. Efforts in this direction have been made before, an offer for the control of the road having been made some time ago and rejected by De Kalb Avenue interests. This offer, it is understood, was $300 per share, and the price asked for the control is said to have been $500 per share. Since that time, however, Brooklyn Rapid Transit has absorbed the Prospect Park and Coney Island Road, which parallels the De Kalb Avenue line, and this makes the transit company's position in the present negotiations much stronger than before. It is said that many De Kalb Avenue stockholders who held off for higher prices previously are now willing to sell out. With the De Kalb Avenue line in its possession, Brooklyn Rapid Transit will be absolutely in control of every street car line in Brooklyn.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Northern Pacific common showed much strength in the last half hour yesterday, running up to 51 and closing at that price. The Street attributed the stock's strength to dividend rumors, and while these received circumstantial confirmation, the best information on Northern Pacific concerned the entrance of new interests into the Board of Directors. There were intimations of this sort after the close.

Friends of President Mellen quote him as favoring an increase in the dividend rate on the common stock. They are highly encouraged by this, for, as they point out, Mr. Mellen is quite conservative as to dividends, his policy being to look out first for the physical condition of the property and for the opportunities for extensions into new territory before making any change in distributions to stockholders. And it is quite evident that Mr. Mellen has heretofore followed this policy closely. He has kept up improvements and betterments on a broad scale, and he has urged the building of extensions on the coast in Manitoba and other sections that promise early development. Furthermore, it is known that Mr. Mellen has had the co-operation of Morgan interests in carrying out his plans for the betterments of the property, and if he now is in favor of paying more than 2 per cent. on the common stock, it is likely that the most conservative as well as the strongest of Northern Pacific interests are with him in that policy.

PITTSBURG AND WESTERN BONDS

The mysterious "pending development" which has been influencing the Lake Erie and Western stocks of late turns out to be the sale of the company's holdings of Pittsburg and Western second mortgage bonds to the Baltimore and Ohio. This sale was announced yesterday. The terms were not made public.

It has been the understood Baltimore and Ohio plan to secure the Pittsburg and Western property for the new company, and make it the northwestern division of the Baltimore and Ohio. Some time ago the Lake Erie and Western people, who owned a majority of Pittsburg and Western seconds, gave intimation that when the time came Baltimore and Ohio would be able to take the property on a fair basis. These second mortgage bonds practically control the property, and in order to get it away from the bonds it would have been necessary for Baltimore and Ohio, as the owner of a majority of Pittsburg and Western stocks, to pay up to par and interest at foreclosure sale for the bonds, which would mean a price of 120 or thereabouts. The sale which was announced yesterday, however, is understood to have been made at a considerably lower figure.

MANHATTAN JUDGMENTS.

Manhattan held well yesterday, despite continued aggressive selling by bear traders, conspicuous among whom were the Keene followers. The stock was broken down below 118 during the morning, when the raid upon Brooklyn Rapid Transit was in progress, but it recovered well later on and closed strong, with only a fractional loss for the day. During the stock's early weakness there was some signs of profit taking by commission-house clients, but good buying was in evidence throughout the drive, and the stock at all times found a ready market. The persistent buying of Manhattan stock by brokers supposed to be acting for Metropolitan Street Railway interests, which has been in evidence now for two or three weeks, is transforming into believers those people who have hitherto refused to admit the possibility of a closer alliance between the Manhattan and Metropolitan systems.

A development in Manhattan that caused much comment yesterday was the statement made by Mr. Russell Sage in which he told of the amount of old judgments for right of way which have been standing against the company in the courts for some time past. Mr. Sage stated that $6,000,000 of the proceeds of the road's recent sale of $18,000,000 new stock has been used for the purpose of paying off these old right-of-way judgments, which, he said, the company's lawyers had advised the management to pay and get rid of because they were drawing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. The remaining $12,000,000 of the $18,000,000, Mr. Sage said, has been loaned in Wall Street at a good rate.

The announcement of the recording of a forty-million-dollar mortgage by Manhattan gave the impression yesterday that this was a new mortgage. As a matter of fact it is an old one. The present consolidated mortgage for $40,000,000, as originally drawn, provided only for coupon bonds. Some of the large investors have demanded registered certificates, and to comply with these demands it was necessary to create a supplemental mortgage stating the total amount as being the sum in the original mortgage. Manhattan's indebtedness is not in any way increased by the mortgage just recorded.

NEW YORK CENTRAL IN JUNE.

New York Central's June statement, which was published late yesterday afternoon, was highly encouraging. Gross for the month showed a gain of more than $560,000, which is beyond recent expectations, predictions having mentioned $500,000 as the probable amount of the gain. New York Central stock held well around 139 yesterday, Vanderbilt brokers supporting it at that figure.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Apparently authoritative statements that a dividend of 1 per cent. is to be declared on Chesapeake and Ohio within the next thirty days have caused considerable commission house buying of the stock. It is understood that the dividend will be made not later than Aug. 1. Wall Street interests identified with the company will not say anything definite on the matter, but they do not deny that it is their plan to vote for a 1 per cent. distribution. They point out that the company can readily pay this amount, saying that considerably more than 1 per cent. will be earned this year, and that the prospects for business during the current year are excellent.

THE FEDERAL STEEL SUIT.

Federal Steel interests yesterday expressed confidence that the injunction against the payment of the dividend on the common stock will be dissolved when it is heard on Saturday. The stock was stronger than heretofore, getting up to 60⅜, and there were predictions of new activity when the pending litigation is over.

COPPER STOCKS STRONG.

Anaconda Copper was one of the strongest stocks on the list yesterday, running up from 54½ to 57¼, and gaining nearly 2 points net. On the curb, Amalgamated was also buoyant. The strength of the two stocks was attributed to Standard Oil buying and to purchases by the Boston contingent headed by Mr. Thomas W. Lawson. Points were circulated during the day that the Amalgamated management has decided to acquire the outstanding minority of Anaconda stock. There was also talk of dividends at the rate of 8 per cent. on Amalgamated, to be begun in August.

IRON MOUNTAIN BONDS.

The recent activity and strength of the bonds and stocks of the Gould railroad properties in the Southwest lends interest to an elaborate circular prepared by Messrs. Fisk & Robinson upon the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern new 4 per cent. bonds, soon to be delivered under the Missouri Pacific's refunding plan. The circular says:

"The Iron Mountain Company now pays out as rentals for the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway, the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway, the Little Rock Junction Railway, and the Iron Mountain Railroad of Memphis an amount equivalent to the interest on the bonds of these corporations. These bonds, which bear 5, 6, and 7 per cent. interest, are to be acquired as soon as practicable by the issue of new 4 per cent. bonds of the

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, July 13, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16	16¾	1,845	Am. Car & Foundry	15¼	16⅞	15¼	16⅞	+1⅝
61¼	62	785	Am. Car & Found. pf.	61	61¾	61	61½	+1
40⅝	40⅝	8,287	American Cotton Oil	39	40⅝	39	40⅝	+1⅝
92	92½	110	Am Cotton Oil pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	+ ⅜
137	140	145	American Express	138¼	138¼	138¼	138¼	−1⅞
6¾	7	130	American Spirits Mfg.	70	70	70	70	—
55⅞	56	10,185	Am. Steel & Wire	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅝
95½	96	270	Am. Steel & Wire pf	55⅝	58⅜	55½	55⅝	.....
157¾	157⅝	25,710	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	− ¼
117½	118¼	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	158	158½	156¼	157¼	− ⅝
102½	104½	20	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	+ ¼
37⅝	38	300	American Tin Plate	104½	104½	104½	104¾	.....
20¼	20⅜	900	Am. Steel Hoop	38	38	37⅞	37¾	− ⅛
77¾	78	750	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	79	79	78	78	.....
97	98	850	American Tobacco	97¼	97½	97¼	97¼	− ¼
35	36	650	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	83	83¼	83	83¼	+ ¼
82	82⅜	310	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	36	36	35½	35½	− ⅝
20	20¼	1,870	At., T. & S. F.	20	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¾
61⅝	61¾	20,281	At., T. & S. F. pf.	61¾	62¼	61⅜	61⅝	.....
56⅜	56⅝	21,630	Anaconda Copper	54⅝	57¼	54½	56¼	+1⅞
48⅝	49	275	Baltimore & Ohio	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	.....
72¼	72¼	612	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	72½	72½	72¼	72¼	− ¼
113½	113⅝	61,460	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	114¼	114½	113¾	113⅝	− ¼
140	144	50	Brooklyn Union Gas.	142	142	142	142	−1⅞
16⅛	16¼	2,804	Brunswick City	16	16⅞	16	16⅞	+ ⅝
71	75	100	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	73	73	73	73	−2
54	54¼	100	Canada Southern	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	+ ⅛
32	32¼	500	Cent. Pac., ass't pd.	32¼	32½	32¼	32¼	− ⅛
28¾	28⅞	9,495	Chesapeake & Ohio	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	− ⅛
56⅜	57	790	Chicago Con. Traction.	57	57½	57	57½	+ ¼
136¾	137	12,425	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	137½	137½	136¾	136¾	− ½
14¼	14½	2,500	Chicago Great West.	14⅜	14⅜	14	14¼	− ⅛
68	68½	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	68	68	68	68	− ½
30	31½	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	31	31⅝	31	31⅜	+1
10	10½	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
131⅝	131¾	15,682	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	41¼	43	41¼	43	+ ½
174	174½	422	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	131⅞	132⅜	131¼	131¾	− ⅛
161¼	161½	570	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	174	174	174	174	−1
194	198	20	Chicago & Northw.	161	161⅜	161	161¾	+ ⅞
117½	117¾	6,320	Chi., Northw. pf.	198½	198½	198½	198¼	.....
14¼	15	800	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	117⅝	117⅞	116⅜	117⅝	− ¼
46	48¼	25	Chi. Term. Trans.	15	15	14⅞	15	+ ¼
58	58¾	900	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	45¾	45⅜	45⅝	45⅝	.....
45¾	46	350	C., C., C. & St. L.	58	58½	58	58⅜	− ⅛
15½	17	52	Colorado Fuel & Iron	45¼	46	45½	46	+ ½
4½	5	210	Colorado Midland pf.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	.....
43½	44½	10	Colorado Southern	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
16½	17½	10	Col. Southern 1st pf.	43¼	43½	43¼	43¼	.....
13	15	200	Col. Southern 2d pf.	16½	16¾	16½	16½	.....
181½	183	100	Col. & H. C. & I.	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	− ½
39½	39⅝	4,480	Consolidated Gas	181	181	181	181	−2
78	79⅜	100	Continental Tobacco	39¼	40⅜	39	39½	− ½
122¼	123⅜	800	Continental Tobac. pf.	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	− ⅛
168	169	600	Delaware & Hudson	122½	123½	122¼	122¼	−1½
21⅛	21⅝	1,075	Del., Lack. & West.	168¼	168¼	168¼	168¼	− ½
75¼	76⅛	900	Denver & R. G.	21½	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
13¼	14	60	Denver & R. G. pf.	76	76¼	76	76¼	+ ¼
37	37¼	560	Erie	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	.....
97	100	100	Erie 1st pf.	37	37	37	37	.....
59½	59¾	9,425	Erie Tel. & Tel.	97½	97¼	97¼	97½	+ ½
81¼	81¾	1,460	Federal Steel	60¾	60¾	59¾	60	.....
119¼	119⅝	870	Federal Steel pf.	81¼	81¼	80¾	81¼	.....
67	68	120	General Electric	118¾	119⅞	118¼	119⅜	+1
170⅜	171¼	300	Glucose Sugar Ref.	67¼	67¼	67¼	67½	+1
170⅛	171½	300	Great Northern pf.	170½	170¼	170¼	170¼	+ ¼
116	118	456	H. B. Claflin Co.	116	117½	116	117½	+1½
115	115½	850	Hocking Valley pf.	57¾	57¾	57	57½	− ½
100		30	Illinois Central	115¾	115¾	115¼	115¼	− ¾
42¼	42½	1,220	Ill. Cent., leased line.	102	103	103	103	.....
79	80	10	International Paper	43	43	42	42¾	+ ⅜
12	12¼	100	Internat. Paper pf.	79¾	79¾	79½	79¼	.....
49	49¼	100	Iowa Central	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
7¾	7¾	300	Iowa Central pf.	49	49	49	49	.....
54½	55	200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	.....
19	19¼	600	Laclede Gas	54¼	54¼	54¼	54½	.....
76⅜	77¼	835	Lake Erie & Western.	19½	19⅝	19	19	− ½
72¾	72¾	2,710	Lake Erie & West. pf.	78	78	77	77¼	− ⅝
118¾	118¾	15,210	Louisville & Nashville.	72¼	72¼	72	72⅝	− ¼
15¾	15⅞	100	Manhattan Con	118¾	118¾	117⅞	118¼	− ¼
56¾	57	12	Met. W. S. El. of Chi.	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
222¼	223	3,235	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	56	56	56	56	.....
15⅝	15½	8,233	Met. Street Railway	222¼	222¾	220	222¼	−1
111		15	Mexican Central	15¾	15¾	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
90½	91½	110	Michigan Central	111	111	111	111	.....
26	27	25	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	90¾	9⅜	90¾	90¾	− ¼
12¼	12⅞	500	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	.....
34½	35	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12	12	12	12	.....
48¼	48¾	44,545	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	35	35	34¼	35	− ¼
44¾	45	2,900	Missouri Pacific	48¼	49	47¼	48¾	+ ¾
2	3	400	Mobile & Ohio	41	45	41	45	+5
51¼	51¼	1,600	Nat. Linseed Oil ctfs.	2¾	2¾	2	2	− ¼
91	91¼	400	National Steel	51¾	51¾	51¼	51¼	− ¼
117¾	118	10	National Steel pf.	91¼	91¼	91	91	.....
209	210	1,425	New Jersey Central.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	− ⅝
139¾	139¼	5,230	New York Air Brake.	205	210	202½	210	+6
134¼	134⅝	100	New York Central.	139¼	139¾	138¾	139⅜	.....
23⅜	23½	2,336	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	− ¼
29¾	30	510	N. Y., Ont. & West.	28¾	28¾	26¾	26⅞	− ¼
70¾	71	1,257	Norfolk & West.	21	21	21	21	.....
70¾	71	15,800	Norfolk & West. pf.	71	71	70¾	71	.....
77¾	77⅞	739	Northern Pacific	70¾	51	49⅞	51	+ ⅜
75½	77	200	Northern Pacific pf.	77	77¾	77	77¾	+ ¼
48	48¼	410	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	75	75	75	75	.....
136	136¼	6,500	Pacific Mail	48	48¼	48	48	− ⅛
117⅝	117⅞	2,255	Pennsylvania	117½	136¾	136	136¾	− ⅛
		400	People's Gas, Chicago.	117¾	118¼	117	117¼	.....
54	55	290	Philadelphia Co.	90	90	88½	88½	−1¼
9	10	200	P., C., C. & St. L.	55	55	55	55	+ ¼
104	108	100	Pittsburg & Western pf.	9	9	9	9	+1
20¾	21¼	200	Quicksilver pf	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	−1
6⅜	6½	3,190	Reading	21	21	21	21	+ ¼
34¼	34½	100	Reading 1st pf.	61¼	61¼	60¾	61	− ⅜
79	80	100	Reading 2d pf.	34¼	34¼	34¼	34½	− ⅛
104¼	104¾	100	Rio Grande West. pf.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	+ ¾
37¼	37¾	400	St. L. & San Fran.	101¼	101¼	101	101¼	− ⅛
13¾	14	930	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	37¼	37¾	37¼	37¾	.....
33	35¼	3,550	St. Louis Southw.	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¾	− ⅛
54¼	54¾	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	35¾	35¾	34½	35	.....
107	108	750	St. Paul & Duluth.	53¾	53¾	53¼	53¾	−1⅝
32	32¼	2,100	St. Paul & Omaha.	107	108	107	108	+2
11⅝	11¾	200	Southern Pacific	32	32¼	31⅝	32¼	+ ¼
51¾	51¾	1,500	Southern Railway	11⅝	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	+ ¼
7⅜	8	100	Southern Railway pf.	51¾	51¾	51¾	51⅜	− ⅝
69¾	70¼	4,850	Standard R. & T.	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	− ⅛
22¾	23¼	1,150	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	70	70¾	69¾	69¾	− ¾
68¾	69½	500	Texas Pacific	22¾	23¼	22¾	23¼	− ⅝
137¼	140	10	Twin City R. T.	67½	68¾	67½	68¾	+ ⅞
44	44	3,300	Twin City R. T. pf.	139	139	139	139	.....
77⅜	77¾	2,314	Union Pacific	43¾	44	43¾	43¾	− ⅛
26½	28	500	Union Pacific pf.	77½	77¾	77⅛	77½	+ ½
5¾	6	250	Union Rug & Paper Co.	26	28¼	26	26	.....
70¾	70¾	200	United States Leather.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	.....
50¾	52⅝	1,650	U. S. Leather pf.	70¾	70⅝	70¾	70¾	− ¼
117¾	119	210	United States Rubber.	52	52¼	51¾	52¼	+ ¼
7⅞	8	100	U. S. Rubber pf	118	118	118	118	+ ¼
23½	23¾	7,050	Wabash	8	8	8	8	−2¼
90	90½	187	Wabash pf.	23¾	23⅝	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
8¾	9	300	Western Union Tel.	90¾	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	+ ⅜
15¾	16	340	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
53	53¼	850	Wis. Cent., when iss.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
			Wisconsin Central pf.	53½	53½	53¼	53⅛	− ⅜
Sales		412,843						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100¾	...
3s, r., 1918	108¼	108⅜
3s, r., 1918	108½	109
3s, 1918, sm.	108½	109½
4s, r., 1907	112	112½
4s, c., 1907	112½	113¼
4s, r., 1925	130	130½
4s, c., 1925	130	130½
5s, r., 1904	112½	113
5s, c., 1904	112½	113
D. C. 3-65s	119	...
Adams. Exp.	111	114
Alb. & Sus.	195	...
Am. Coal	140	...
Am. Lin. pf.	43	...
Am. D. Tel.	34	39
Am. M. Co.	11½	12
A. S. M. pf.	28	30
A. T. P. pf.	86½	87
Am. Tob. pf.	142	147½
Ann Arbor	18	19
Ann Arbor pf.	41	42
B. & O. S. W. pf. ctfs.	7½	10
B. A. L. pf.	106½	...
B., R. & P.	32½	34½
B., C. R. & N.	100	...
Can. Pac.	97¼	98½
Cap. Tract.	93	96
Chi. & Alton.	150	...
C. & E. Ill.	73	74¼
C. & E. I. pf.	121	124
C. G. W. d.	88	90¾
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98½	100
C., L. & W.	8	11
C., L. & W. pf.	37¾	41
Cleve & P.	184	...
C. C. & I.	1¾	2¼
C., C. & I. D.	...	...
C., C. & I. D. pf.	...	4
C. F. & I. pf.	105	108
Col. Mid.	4	6
Com. Cable.	170	...
Consol. Coal.	50	56
Consol. Ice.	42½	43½
Consol. Ice pf.	90	92
D. M. & Ft. D.	20½	21½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	105	125
D., S. S. & A. pf.	10½	12½
Equitable.	380	...
Erie 2d pf.	...	20½
Ev. & T. H.	39¾	40
Ev. & T. H. pf.	82	85
F. & P. M.	30	32
F. & P. M. pf.	157	160
F. W. & R.	24	28½
Glucose pf.	107	107½
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	103	...
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	103	...
Hock. Valley.	21½	23
Homestake.	72	75
Ill. C. l. l.	100	...
Int. Silver.	12½	15
Joliet & Chi.	180	...
Kan. & Mich.	13	14
K. & D. M.	3½	4½
K. & D. M. pf.	18	19
Keok. & W.	35	50
Knick. Ice.	50	53½
Knick. Ice pf.	74	77
Lac. G. pf.	95	100
Lake Shore.	200	210
Long Isl'd.	70	74
Long Isl'd pf.	150	...
M. C. R. pf.	105	...
Man. Beach.	10	20
Md. Coal pf.	58	75
M. Nat. ofs.	3½	3¾
Mex. North.	48	...
M. & St. L.	54¾	55½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	66	68
Nat. Biscuit.	45½	46
Nat. Biscuit pf.	99	100
Nat. Lead.	30	31
Nat. L. pf.	112	112½
Nat. Starch.	3	7½
Nat. St. 1st pf.	45½	59½
Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	23
N. C. Coal.	37	39
N. Y. & N. H.	212	220
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	72
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31	34
Norf. South.	66	75
North Am.	11	11½
Ont. Mining.	7½	8½
O. R. R. & N. pf.	39½	42
Pac. Coast.	40	48
P. C. 1st pf.	84	90
P. C. 2d pf.	56	60
Penn. Coal.	375	...
P., D. & E.	2½	2¼
P., D. & E. pf.	3	5
P., C., C. & St. L.	86	88
P., Ft. W. & C.	184	...
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. pf.	182	...
P. S. C.	50	51½
P. S. C. pf.	82	82½
Pull. Car.	169	161
Quicksilver.	2½	3
Rens. & Sar.	191	...
R. W. & O.	131	...
Rio Gr. W.	33	40
Rio Gr. W. pf.	79	80
St. J. & G. I.	4	5
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	45	46
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	12½	14
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	70½	72
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	102	104
St. P. & O. pf.	175	190
Sil. bull. ctfs.	60	61
Sixth Av.	200	...
Stand. Dist.	14	16
Stand. D. pf.	61	70
T. H. 1st pf.	12	18
Third Av.	100	102
T. & O. C.	20	29
T. & O. C. pf.	...	40
U. S. & P. pf.	76	78
U. S. Exp.	48	50
U. S. & B. R.	170	...
W.-F. Exp.	125	131
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	50	53
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	24½	25

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

Whitney S. F. Arms	50
American Biscuit bonds	107½
Binghamton Gas 5s	92½
Cuban bonds, 1868	3⅝
Cuban bonds, 1572	1⅝
Cuban bonds, 1890	7⅝
Fern. Coal Co.	15.00
Journeay & Burnham	5.00
Journeay & Burnham pf	25.00
Marshall Mill	60
N. Y. Biscuit bonds	110½
Retsof bonds	75
Retsof stock	15

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27⅝d per ounce, and in New York at 60c. Mexican silver dollars at 47⅞c.

On the Stock Exchange 200 shares of Breece sold at 2.00.

On the Consolidated Exchange 700 shares of Comstock sold at .05, 500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .09, 1,000 Pharmacist at .05, 600 Phoenix at .10, 300 Sierra Nevada at .60, 100 Small Hopes at 1.35, 200 Standard at 2.50, 400 Utah at .16, and 100 Yellow Jacket at .38.

On the Industrial Exchange 700 shares of Alliance sold at .14, 30,000 Cannon Ball at .007@.008 buyer 60@.008 buyer 10, and 725 Morenci Copper preferred at 1.50%@1.51%.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated and Industrial Exchanges:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Occidental	.18
American Coal	1.40	Plymouth	.10
Adams Consol	.05	Phoenix G. Min. Co.	.08
Belcher	.30	Potosi	.38
Best & Belcher	.50	Quicksilver	.15
Breece	1.60	Quicksilver pf	8.50
Brunswick Consol	.15	Savage	.20
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Sierra Nevada	.58
Challenge	.25	Standard	2.25
Crown Point	.22	Small Hopes	1.25
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.90	Union Consol	.34
Com. T. Co. stock	.05	Utah	.12
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Victor	.04
Com. T. Co. scrip	.07	Yellow Jacket	.30
Crescent	.15	Argentum Juanita	.25
Catalpa	.20	Alamo	.07
Deadwood Terra	.50	Anaconda	.44
Eureka Consol	.50	Cripple Creek Cons.	.01
Father De Smet	.10	Creede & Cripple Ck.	.07
Gould & Curry	.25	Gold & Globe	.04
Hale & Norcross	.33	Golden Fleece	.30
Homestake	.60.00	Isabella	.75
Horn Silver	1.20	Mollie Gibson	.22
Iron Silver	.50	Mount Rosa	.24
Julia Consol	.02	Pharmacist	.04
Kingston & Pemb.	.21	Portland	1.80
La Crosse & Mont.	.16	Specimen	.06
Leadville Con	.08	Union	.25
Little Chief	.20	Work	.20
Mexican	.60	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.14
Moulton	.30	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.13
Ontario	7.00	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.12¼
Ophir	.90	Grey Forge	.12⅝

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

A. G. M. & M.	.13	Cannon Ball	.008
Burt Gold	.03½	Gold Coin, Gilpin	.33
Gold Magnet	.01	Justine	.01⅜
Good Samaritan	.02¼	Mollie Gibson	.25
Gregory Gold	.03½	Mount Rosa	.25
Gilpin & Lincoln	.43½	Old Gold	.01
High Five	.37½	Pande Basin	.40
Jennie Blanche	.53½	Sentinel	.02½
Morenci Cop. pf.	1.51½	San Juan Star	.04
Pilgrim	.002	Rosario Honduras	5.00
B. & B. C. C. Co.	2.50		

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 13.—American securities opened good, with prices for the most part above parity. Afterward they were below the best, with a disposition to wait to see what Wall Street would do. The settlement absorbed the attention of members. At the close the tone was dull.

Consols for money, 106 9-16; for the account, 106 11-16; Atchison, 20½; Canadian Pacific, 100; St. Paul, 125¾; Illinois Central, 119; Louisville, 74½; Union Pacific preferred, 79½; New York Central, 142¾; Erie, 14; Pennsylvania, 69⅞; Reading, 10⅝; Erie first preferred, 38⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, 79½; Grand Trunk, 7⅞; Anaconda, 6.

Money, 2¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 3⅝@3½ per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £111,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 114; Madrid, 23.20; Lisbon, 35; Rome, 72.7. Gold bars, 77s 9½d.

Bar silver quiet at 27⅝d per ounce.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s		Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
1,000	96¾	10,000	96½
Atch, Top & Santa Fe adjust 4s		10,000	97
2,000	85⅝	20,000	97¼
10,000	85¾	25,000	97½
54,000	85⅞	2,000	97⅝
5,000	85¼	17,000	97½
1,000	85	20,000	97⅝
14,000	85¼	Mob & Ohio gen 4s	
2,000	85	5,000	86
10,000	85¼	43,000	86½
10,000	85¾	23,000	87
Gen 4s		Morgan's L & T 7s	
6,500	102⅜	1,000	138
10,000	102½	N Y Cent 1st, coup	
6,000	102⅜	1,000	113
Balt & Ohio 3½s		N Y Cent & Hud Lake Sh col 3½s	
20,000s20F	97⅛	9,000	101¾
20,000	97¼	100,000	102
1,000	97⅛	4,000	101⅜
4,000	97¼	1,000	101⅞
Balt & Ohio 4s		N Y, Chi & St L 4s	
5,000	101	49,000	107½
51,000	101⅛	N Y, N H & H 4s, con deb ctfs	
1,500	101¼	2,000	187¼
1,000	101⅜	Norf & W Ry con 4s	
3,000	101⅝	5,000	95½
B'klyn Rap Tr 5s		20,000	95¾
5,000	115¼	25,000	95½
B'klyn Un Elev 1st		Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
15,000	104	1,000	68
B'klyn Un Gas 5s		4,000	67⅝
3,000	118	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
Cahaba Coal 1st		5,000	103⅝
11,000	103	5,000	103⅝
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		10,000	108¼
28,000	96½	17,000	108⅜
20,000	96⅝	So Pac of Ariz 1st	
25,000	96⅞	10,000	112¼
20,000	96⅝	4,000	112⅜
10,000	96¾	So Pac col tr 4s, when issued	
5,000	96⅝	10,000	84½
2,000	96⅜	5,000	85
8,000	96⅞	South Ry 1st 5s	
5,000b3	97	2,000	109¾
1,000	96⅞	15,000	109¼
10,000b3	97	1,000c	109¾
5,000	97	Tenn C, I & R R. De Bard C & I 6s	
6,000	97⅛	10,000	106¾
10,000	97¼	23,000	107
10,000	97⅜	17,000	107¼
5,000	97¼	1,000	107½
10,000	97⅜	Tex & P 1st 5s	
10,000	97⅝	4,000	115
9,000	97⅝	2,000	115¼
42,000	97¼	10,000	115
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc		5,000	115¼
5,000	41¼	5,000	115¼
5,000	41	11,000	115¼
10,000	40½	3,000	116
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc		7,000	116
2,000	13	10,000	116
Cent of N J gen 5s		10,000	116
5,000s20F	120⅝	Tex & Pac 2d inc, tr co ctfs	
Ches & O gen 4½s		6,000	55¾
26,000	97½	30,000	56
Chi, Bur & N 5s		5,000	56¼
5,000	106½	Union Pac 4s	
Chi & Erie 1st		15,000	105¾
7,000s20F	116	2,000	105¼
2,000	116	3,000	105⅜
Chi, M & St Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s		5,000	105⅜
5,000s20F	121⅜	1,000	105⅜
7,000	122	Wabash 1st 5s	
Chi, R I & P gen 4s		1,000	116⅞
55,000	108	Wabash Deb, Ser B	
Chi Term Tran 4s		20,000	36¾
3,000	99½	1,000	36⅝
C, C, C & St L gen 4s		5,000	36¾
3,000	95½	5,000	36¼
Col Fuel & Iron 5s		7,000	36⅜
10,000	89½	14,000	36⅜
5,000	89¾	40,000	36¾
5,000	89½	West Shore gtd 4s	
Col & South 1st 4s		2,000	115
25,000	89½	West N Y & Penn 1st	
Denv & Rio Gr 4s		2,000	114½
2,000	100½	Montana Ext 4s	
Denv & Rio Gr 4½s		1,000	106
5,000	109½	St Paul & Dul 4s	
Detroit City Gas 5s		2,000	101
1,000	98	Scioto Val & N E 4s	
Dul & Iron R 1st 10,000s20F	110	3,000	100¼
Dul, S Shore & A 5s		10,000	100
10,000	113½	South Pac of Cal 5s, con, stamp	
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s		5,000	108¼
1,000	119	8,000	108¼
Erie gen lien 4s		14,000	108¾
10,000	72¾	17,000	108¾
Erie 4s, prior bds		So Pac of Ariz 1st	
3,000	92⅞	10,000	112¼
10,000	92¾	4,000	112⅜
Evans & T H gen 5s		So Pac col tr 4s, when issued	
4,000	103	10,000

CARL CARLSEN NOT DROWNED.

Columbia Yacht Club Watchman Turns Up Alive to Disgust of Undertakers Who Wanted to Bury Him.

Carl Carlsen, the veteran watchman of the Columbia Yacht Club, was reported drowned on Wednesday night, but turned up alive, dry, and well, to the joy of the club and the disgust of two undertakers who were seeking the job of burying him.

Carlsen went out in a skiff just as the storm was kicking up a sea Wednesday evening, taking with him a number of lanterns to swing from the mastheads of the yachts. He failed to return, and, as his lights did not appear, it was believed that his light was permanently out. This opinion was confirmed when, after the storm, Carl Hanken, another employe, found Carlsen's skiff moored to the sloop Fleur-de-Lis and no sign of its owner. The supposed death was reported at the West One Hundredth Street Station, and there officially recorded.

In the club, members sat late and discussed the virtues of the watchman and the propriety of putting the flag at half mast in his honor.

After midnight Hanken was startled by a faint hail in a familiar voice from the yachts out in the darkness. He shivered and listened as the hails became louder and more imperative and insisted, in Swedish and English, that he should "come."

"Pleace, Carl, I kaint not coom now—I'm busy," he pleaded, desperately, holding tight to the railing.

But this elicited a reply in Swedish and English such as spirits are not supposed to use—not even spirit sailors at sea. So Hanken put out and found Carlsen, who had gone to the cabin of the Fleur-de-Lis to escape the rain and had fallen comfortably asleep.

A report was sent to the station house that the drowned man had been "found," and at 2 o'clock in the morning an officer was sent to take charge of the remains. He found Carlsen at the clubhouse, and, after looking around, said:

"I've come for Carlsen's body."

"Vy, vat have Carlsen done dat you vant him dis time by night?" Carlsen asked, much alarmed.

"Done?" the officer answered. "He ain't done anything but get drowned, and I've come for his body. What's the matter with you?"

Explanations followed, and the officer started back to the station. Before he got there, however, two undertakers, buttoning their collars ran a lead heat to the Sergeant's desk. They watched each other suspiciously. First one of them and then the other proffered a cigar to the officer in charge and sought a private conversation and a hint as to the whereabouts of Carlsen's body. They waited until the officer returned with his report and then departed, going different ways, but both bearing evidences of deep dejection.

MISSING MISS COCHRANE FOUND.

Says She Is Happily Married, but Her Father Says She Was Hypnotized.

John W. Cochrane of 128 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, who was formerly private secretary to Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, has found his daughter, Adelaide, for whom he has been searching two months. He declares that she eloped with a man, who hypnotized and drugged her and then lured her away.

His daughter, however, says that she is perfectly happy with her husband, Charles M. Pond, Jr., to whom she was married in Jersey City, and ascribed her father's statement to a tendency of his to make peculiar assertions ever since he had the grip, about five years ago.

Mr. Cochrane said yesterday that his daughter was only twenty years old, and was engaged to John Ford, an instructor in the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association. She disappeared May 1, he said, and, when found, told her mother that Pond had taken her to the Sagamore Hotel, in West Sixty-third Street, and had given her whisky cocktails until she did not know what she was doing. He said also that he had been unable to find any record of the marriage in the Board of Health books or in the Hudson County records.

THE SEELY DIVORCE SUIT.

C. E. Fiske Says He Has Not Been Appointed Referee to Take Testimony.

Charles E. Fiske, a lawyer at 215 Montague Street, Brooklyn, who was reported to have been appointed as referee to take testimony and report to the Chicago court in a suit for absolute divorce said to have been brought by Mrs. Ida Bennett Seely against Samuel C. Seely, the Shoe and Leather Bank embezzler, declared yesterday that he had not been so appointed.

Seely is now in the Kings County Penitentiary. Warden Hayes is said to have been ordered by Supreme Court Justice Jenks of Brooklyn to produce Seely before Lawyer Fiske on Aug. 22 next, with the record of his conviction for the theft of $354,000 from the National Shoe and Leather Bank of this city.

Mr. Fiske stated yesterday that he surmised that, as he is a notary public, he had been named by the Chicago court to take the facts as to Seely's conviction, which record would be used in Chicago on the trial of the divorce suit.

A FALL RIVER LINE RUMOR.

Story that the Company Would Have a Pier in the East River Denied.

General Passenger Agent Taylor of the Fall River Line yesterday denied the report that the company would build a pier at the foot of Rutgers Slip, in the East River, whence the big, sectional dry dock will be removed.

"We have ample docking facilities where we are," said Mr. Taylor, "and see no reason why we should move."

J. Sergeant Cram of the Dock Board said that, while he did not expect the immediate removal of the Fall River Line's headquarters, the Dock Board strongly favored the concentration of all the Sound lines on the East River. Mr. Cram asserted that no more North River piers would be leased to steamship companies doing business on the Sound, and intimated that the companies now landing on the North River would eventually have to move.

Japanese Emigrants for Hawaii.

The American Bible Society has received a report from the Rev. Mr. Loomis, its agent in Japan, in which he quotes a prominent Japanese as saying that the question of sending emigrants to the Philippine Islands was being considered, and if only a suitable opening is found there for the laboring classes a considerable number will be ready to go. Every vessel to Hawaii from Japan for some time past has taken emigrants and they still continue to go.

Buffalo Police Commissioners Here.

Police Commissioners George H. Cooper and Charles E. Rupp and Chief Detective P. V. Cusack of Buffalo are in the city on an observation trip. They are at the Imperial Hotel, where they were visited last night by Chief of Detectives George W. McClusky. The Buffalo officials are seeking information concerning the methods employed by the New York police in handling concert halls and gambling places.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Vietor vs. Lewis.
2—People ex rel. Doane vs. Scannell.
3—In re Devery.
4—Stokes vs. Stokes.
5—Striker vs. Foersch.
6—Poates vs. Bradley.
7—Larned vs. McCaffrey.
8—Diradoorian vs. Diradoorian.
9—United States Trust Company vs. Carrington.
10—In re Whelan.
11—Pinner vs. Vanderveer.
12—Berger Mfg. Co. vs. City of New York.
13—Conner vs. Watson.
14—People, &c., vs. N. Y. & Boston Ins. Co.
15—Caldwell vs. Caldwell.
16—Altman vs. Kornfeld.
17—Bromet vs. Stevens.
18—Litt vs. Stewart.
19—Barnum vs. Barnum.
20—Malawista vs. Goodstein.
21—Murphy vs. Keller.
22—Davies vs. Clark.
23—Oppenheimer vs. Spaulding.
24—Grenner vs. Grenner.
25—Olmesdahl vs. Olmesdahl.
26—People ex rel. Weiss vs. Scannell.
27—In re Garniss.
28—Raphael vs. Cohn.
29—Yellow Pine Co. vs. Hallock.
30—Johnson vs. Bell.
31—Swerling vs. Levinberg.
32—Baldwin vs. Mitchell.
33—Treacy vs. Ellis.
34—Sill vs. Barnes.
35—In re Gallewski.
36—Bailey vs. Stokes.
37—Nesbitt vs. Deegan.
38—Franklin Nat. Bank vs. Mogul Mfg. Co.
39—Reeb vs. Payne.
40—Tuttle vs. Tuttle.
41—Neadle vs. Neadle.
42—Kirschbaum vs. Wolpert.
43—Ellwanger vs. Ellwanger.
44—Dreshem vs. Dreshem.
45—Kiralfy vs. Tompkins.
46—In re Klein.
47—Somerville vs. Naarden.
48—In re Bieber.
49—In re Sprigg.
50—Hamilton vs. Luetke.
51—Shrady vs. Snrady.
52—Symonds vs. Symonds.
53—In re Hiedenheimer.
54—Nat. Central Bank of Cherry Valley vs. Heidenheimer.
55—14th St. Bank vs. O'Laughlin.
56—Weyrich vs. Weyrich.
57—Sutphen vs. Casper.
58—In re Steinway.
59—Hartman vs. Hofheimer.
60—Baldwin vs. Mitchell.
61—May vs. Sieghardt.
62—Pancoast vs. Hallett.
63—Tully vs. Tully.
64—Neale vs. McDonald.
65—Cavanagh vs. Cavanagh.
66—Reiner vs. Oelbaum.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Recess until July 17.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Varnum, S. —Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1450—Rachel Lenox Kennedy. Moses Berger, George W. Hyde, James Y. Bates, Mary Kedian, William Nugent, Louisa Henks.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Katherine Gross, Daniel Devanney, John J. Brunner,

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV. Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Grady, Blake, Herrman, and O'Connor for the People.

1—Gotlieb Schillhauser.
2—John Hammond.
3—Louis Brown. John Kisko.
4—William A. Cooke.
5—Samuel Grewwald.
6—William H. Purtell, George Hartman, James F. Quinn, J. F. Gallagher.

Pleadings.
1—Grace E. Ramsey.
2—Arthur Solliday.
3—Charles Miller.
4—Harry Carmen.
5—William Ward.
6—Philip Resminsky.
7—Thomas F. O'Brien.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Recess until Monday, July 17.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Matter of Haskell—Max Altmayer. Matter of Meek—M. Cleiland Minor.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Williams vs. Hawley—G. Woodward Wickersham. Kernochan vs. Livingston—William H. Willis.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Mary Conlan vs. Margaret A. McCaffrey—Warren Leslie, Samuel Johnson vs. Mattie A. Appleby—Edwin F. Stern.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Columbus Avenue Corner Sold—Other Dealings by Private Contract and at Auction.

A. E. & E. A. Karelsen have sold for Richard H. Clark, Jr., to Morris Neiman, for $100,000, the five-story factory building at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Columbus Avenue, now occupied as a knitting mill by the firm of M. Neiman's Sons. The buyer gives in part payment the five-story flat, with stores, at the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

Charles B. Faruolo & Co., together with H. Lear Rosenbaum, have sold for Bella Bergoffen to Mayer & Oppenheim, for $18,000, the five-story flat 104 Avenue B, 21 by 65. The buyers have leased the premises to H. Lear Rosenbaum for a term of twenty-one years.

Ranald H. Macdonald and J. Arthur Fischer have sold for Dr. Eliot Gorton to Charles E. Googins the three-story dwelling 156 West Fiftieth Street, 20 by 60 by 100.5.

In addition to its recent large purchase of 120 lots in the same neighborhood, the Manhattan Railway Company has just acquired twenty lots on the east side of Third Avenue, beginning about 50 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street.

John H. Loscam reports the sale of 172 East Third Street, a Winthrop leasehold, for Joseph Collett to Ignatz Martin for $8,500. The same broker has also sold for Ignatz Martin to Charles King, for $6,000, the four-story tenement 1,510 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

Schmidt & Co., in conjunction with N. Weiss, have sold for Adelson & Slone to a builder, for improvement, 161 and 163 East Ninety-fifth Street, 50 by 100.

Mrs. J. J. Duffy has sold the three-story brick dwelling 235 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 16 by 50 by 100.

B. F. Hillery has sold for Charles Kalfe to Lowenfeld & Prager the old buildings 84 and 86 Charles Street, 37.6 by 96.

L. Shoenberger was the broker in the recent sale of the lots 312, 316, and 318 East Eighty-fourth Street to Emanuel and George Doctor.

Thorwald Stallknecht, who has been connected with the Central Trust Company since 1878, has been elected Second Vice President of the New York Real Estate Exchange and Trust Company. Mr. Stallknecht will have charge of the trust business of that corporation.

Among yesterday's recorded mortgages was one for $200,000, covering property at the northwest corner of Central Park West and One Hundred and Second Street. The mortgage is made by Louis Mendelson in favor of Russell Sage and has five years to run at 5 per cent. interest.

Plans are now being prepared by C. P. H. Gilbert, architect, for a new residence to be erected upon the property 26 West Fifty-third Street, title to which was taken Wednesday by H. Shoemaker. The building will be five stories in height and will be built upon the American basement plan.

Charles M. Rosenthal yesterday sold the three lots on One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 75x100, 460 feet east of Lenox Avenue, to the Congregation Chaari Zedek of Harlem, who will erect a fine synagogue on the property.

A. L. Gruetzner sold yesterday, for L. Voss, the five-story double flat, 25 by 95 by 100, at 468 West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street. The property will be held as an investment.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

544 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 28 by 118.5, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to James Hanson.....$14,587

By William Kennelly.

586 Second Avenue, 24.8 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to David Rosenfeld..... 18,350

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

Broadway, King's Bridge, about 200 feet north of Weber's Lane, 200 by 386 by 200 by 404, three-story frame dwelling and stable; foreclosure sale, to Wilson P. Marshbank..... 22,660

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

342 East Seventy-ninth Street, 21 by 100, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Jeremiah P. Robinson and others, trustees..... 10,000

By Herbert A. Sherman.

252, 254, and 256 West Ninety-ninth Street, each 16.8 by 100.11, three four-story brick dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Francis H Catlin..... 54,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, 241 East Fiftieth Street, north side, 174 feet west of Second Avenue, 17 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,601.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 115 Orchard Street, southeast corner of Delancey Street, 25 by 87.6, three-story brick and frame tenement on Orchard Street, two and four-story brick tenement at the rear on Delancey Street. Due on judgment, $14,969; subject to another mortgage for $22,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William G. Davies, referee, 180 Thompson Street, east side, 150 feet south of Bleecker Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick store. Due on judgment, $16,992.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, 1 to 13 Union Court and 93 and 95 University Place, east side, 50 feet south of Twelfth Street, runs east 83.3 by south 150 by west 100 by northeast 107.10 by north 44 along University Place, fourteen three-story brick buildings, with stores on University Place, one-tenth part; 382 and 384 Broome Street, north side, 48 feet east of Mulberry Street, 35.3 by 97.2 by 26.6 by 90.10, two two-story brick buildings, with store in 382. Due on judgment on the foregoing, $2,293; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Cauldwell Avenue, west side, 47 feet north of Cedar Place, for four three-story frame flats, 21.4 by 65; William H. Ebling, Jr., owner; Samuel J. Best, architect; cost, $32,000.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 66 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for a one-story brick storage house, 35.6 by 119.7; Metropolitan Street Railway Company, owner; A. V. Porter, architect; cost, $4,500.

Decatur Avenue, east side, 238 feet south of Two Hundred and Fifth Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 15 by 30; A. M. J. Muller, owner; William H. Hallock, Jr., architect; cost, $1,800.

No. 106 to 112 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, for four five-story brick flats, 25 by 84.6; Edward Margolies, of 45 West Ninety-ninth Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $76,000.

Franklin Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, for two four-story brick flats, 20 by 65; Catherine McNulty, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $16,000.

Alterations.

Washington Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling and stable; John H. Reinken, premises, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, south side, 235 feet east of Jerome Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling; Madeline Spencer, premises, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $700.

Grand Street, north side, 25 feet west of Suffolk Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Joseph Lunitz, owner; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 26 and 28 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, to two five-story brick flats; Barnett Brisk, premises, owner; Matthew Turnbull, Jr., architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 1,476 and 1,478 Broadway, to a three-story brick restaurant; Astor estate, owner; Hammerstein & Denivelle of 120 West Fiftieth Street, architects; cost, $20,000.

No. 517 to 521 West Fifty-ninth Street, to a six-story brick store and stable; Lewis A. Cushman of 1,067 Lexington Avenue, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 62 Irving Place, to a six-story brick factory; John S. Huyler of 8 West Seventy-second Street, owner; Julius Kastner & Sons, architects; cost, $1,200.

No. 769 Westchester Avenue, to a two-story brick warehouse; Armour & Co., lessees; G. H. Kennerly, Chicago, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 771 Westchester Avenue, to a two-story brick warehouse; Armour & Co., lessees; H. Flotron, architect; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, south side, near Courtlandt Avenue, to a four-story brick school; city, owner; C. M. Morgan, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 56 East Seventy-eighth Street, to a three-story brick and stone dwelling; William E. Rogers, premises, owner; Howard, Cauldwell & Morgan, architects; cost, $900.

Washington Avenue, west side, 145.2 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, to a one-story and basement brick church; First Presbyterian Church of Morrisania, owner; John Brandt, architect; cost, $3,500.

STREET OPENINGS AND ASSESSMENTS.

ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED.—Opening of East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street from St. Ann's Avenue to Willow Avenue. Report to be made to Special Term of Supreme Court, Part III., Oct. 10. Opening of Van Courtlandt Avenue from Jerome Avevnue to Mosholu Parkway. Report to be made to Special Term of Supreme Court, Part III., Oct. 10.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, July 13.

AMUNDSON AV, e s, 250 ft s of Randall Av, 50x100; Peter Pearson to Anna H. Wagner $1

ANTHONY AV, w s, 393.11 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 100.6x94.11x100.1x100; Daniel Burke to Roman Catholic Church of St. Philip Neri of Bedford Park..... 1

AVENUE A, s w corner of 80th St, 26.8x75.9; Jacob Schmidt to Eliza Schmidt..... 1

AVENUE A, n w corner of 84th St, 25.2 x75; 84th St, n s, 175.3 ft w of Avenue A, 100.8x102.2, Frank German to Margaretha Brinkmann 1

AVENUE C, n w s, 50 ft from Cedar St, 50x100; Susan Smith to Annie Smith... 1

BOSTON ROAD, n w s, 100 ft s w of 188th St, 25x100; 188th St, n s, 20 ft w of proposed Wadsworth Av, 50x61.1x50x60.4; Abraham Bennett to Harris B. Goldman 1

COMMONWEALTH AV, w s, 375 ft n of Mansion St, 25x100; Charles M. Curtis to Adolph L. Rake..... 1,600

COURTLANDT AV, 595, 29.7x100, 1-6 part; Helen M. Fritz, by guardian, to Melrose Turn Verein..... 1-6

COURTLANDT AV, 595, 29.7x100, 1-6 part; Emeline Phelan to Melrose Turn Verein 2,000

COURTLANDT AV, 595, 29.7x100, 1-6 part; Robert C. Fritz and others to Melrose Turn Verein..... 2,000

EAGLE AV, n e corner of 161st St, 100x100; Henry D. Cochrane, as executor, to Stephen G. Thomas and another..... 6,000

GRAND ST, 363 and 365, s s, 33.6x100.4 x33.4x100.8; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Well and another ..... Nominal

GRAND ST, s s, 66.8 ft e of Essex St, 33.6x100.4x33.4x100.8; Jonas Well and another to Leopold Kaufmann 1

INTERIOR LOT, between 84th and 85th Sts, between Madison and Fifth Avs; Mary E. Graham to Charles Gulden..... 1

JEFFERSON AV, n r w s, 487 ft n e of Locust Av, 25x200; Julius Schroeder to Catherine Schroeder..... gift

LOT 1, map of 65 lots, part of the Oak Tree plot, 24th Ward; Agnes Organ to Jefferson M. and L. Napoleon Levy..... 1

LOT 1091, map Claremont; W. Stebbins Smith and wife to John Massimino..... 1

LOT 154 and south half of lot 155, amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook to Henry P. Mock and other 1,538

LOT 116, amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook to New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust Company 1,575

LOT 156 and north half of lot 155, amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook to Arthur Hammerstein and another..... 1,538

LOTS 162 and 163, Block D, amended map of Manes estate; H. P. Rose to John B. Conlon and another..... 1,100

MADISON AV, n w corner 88th St, 100.8 x138.11; Louis B. Hasbrouck to Samuel T. Busey 30,000

MATILDA ST, s e s, south ¼, Lot 154, map Washingtonville, 25x100; Charles Brockman to William F. Miller..... 1

MORRIS AV, n w corner of 150th St, 59.2x 100; Augustus Van Wyck to Leopold Hatter 11,825

NELSON AV, e s, 200.6 ft n of 164th St, 25x70.10x25.2x69.6; Joseph H. Jones to Daniel D. Denny 100

PARK AV, n e corner of 115th St, 75x72; Robert Belmer to Laura E. Smith..... 1

PELHAM AV, s s, n a w s Lorillard St. 50x100; Ellen E. Kearns to John C. Heintz 6,500

PLOT CALLED OLD HUNT'S POINT Road, 23d Ward, runs through and abutting lands of Paul Spofford; Hugh J. Hunt to George H. Church..... 1

PROSPECT AV, s w corner of 165th St, 94.11x91.5; May Halmel and others to Moses Mendelsohn and another..... 1

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 157th St, 25x100x25x25, error; Abram Abelman and another to Margaret Boughton and others 27,900

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 712, e s, 21x100; Chauncey S. Traux, referee, to Annie J. Kent 24,000

STANTON ST, 32, n s, 23x100; Annie Whittacker to Ivan Prince..... 1

UNION AV, n w s, at n e corner of Snyder tract, 125x100; Samuel L. Kennedy, Jr., and wife to Samuel Cowen..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, s w corner of 171st St, 150x150; David Quigley and wife to Albert C. Hencken..... 1

WOOSTER ST, 141 to 145, s s, 75x100; Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, to Joseph Hamershlag and another..... 20,000

2D AV, 668, e s, 19.9x52.10; John Vincent, referee, to Pauline Oppenheimer..... 8,300

2D ST, n e s, 80 ft e of Avenue A, 40x 79.5; Solomon Bachrach and wife to Edward Inittner..... 10

3D AV, s e s, 162.7 ft s from the intersection of the s w s of 3d Av and s e of Franklin Av, runs s e 99.6 x n e 62.6 x n w 99.4 to 3d Av, x s 57.8 to beginning; Charles M. Curtis and Adolphus L. Rake to Michael J. Cunniff..... 1

3D AV, n w s, 21.6 ft n e of 134th St, 47.8x100x irregular; James M. Veader, executor and trustee, to Charles A. Flammer 20,000

3D ST, s w s, 60; Lot 80, map of Mangle Minthorne; Leopold Kaufmann and wife to Jonas Well and another..... 1

3E ST, n s, 120 ft e of Av B, 23x96.2; Morris Schlossman to Fanny Schlossman ..... gift

3D ST, s s, 155 ft w of 2d Av, 20x61; John Beckel and another to Henry C. Botty 1

3D ST, s s, 155 ft w of 2d Av, 20x61; Henry C. Botty and wife to John Beckel and wife 1

6TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Av B, 46x97.10 x58x97.1; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to John J. Houlahan 1

7TH AV, w s, 26 ft s of 21st St, 20x 71.11; Margaret C. Ralston to John T. Davidson 18,000

10TH ST, 379 East, 25x94.9; Charles Naarden to Jonas Well and another..... 16,500

14TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 19x103.3; Gumpert Selde to George V. N. Baldwin 38,000

16TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 25x92; Grace C. Cudlipp to William C. Cudlipp. 1

20TH ST, n s, 330 ft w of 5th Av, 28x92; Joseph S. Dodge, Jr., to Henrietta A. Webb 45,000

22D ST, 24 East, 25x98.9; Rosa R. Stratton to Stephen G. Thomas..... 100

22D ST, 166 West, 18.6x85.6; Enrique C. Basadre and another to Emma Barrenechea 1

41ST ST, n s, 500 ft e of 8th Av, 24x 98.9; Abraham Perlman and others, executors, &c., to Eugene C. Ludin..... 16,000

53D ST, 423 West, 25x100.5; Mary B. Ryan to Bridget Tracy 1

53D ST, n s, 122.5 ft w of 3d Av, 27.7x 100.5; Lambert S. Quackenbush, executor, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another. 20,000

58D ST, n s, 95 ft w of 3d Av, 27.5x 100.5; Leopold Quackenbush to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 20,000

55TH ST, s s, 223 ft e of 6th Av, 18x 100.5; Daniel B. Freedman to Rudolfo G. Bartholdi 1

57TH ST, 17 East, 18x100.5; Charles T. Parker to Richard T. Parker..... 20,000

62D ST, 363 East, 16x100.5; Julius Flato to Mary E. Johnston and another..... 1

63D ST, 147, n s, 18.6x100.5; George V. N. Baldwin to Esther Seide..... 17,750

85TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 102.2; Charles Gulden to Julia E. Cameron 24,900

89TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.8; Abraham Levy to Samuel Johnpole 1

98TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.9; F. P. Kierst to Joseph W. Kierst..... 1

103D ST, 153 East, 25x100.11; Bernhard Freund to Mary Bossert..... 100

109TH ST, 62 East, 17x100.11; Margaret T. Kearney to Richard B. Schoeler..... 1

115TH ST, n s, 220 ft e of 1st Av, 29 x100.11; Simon Epstein and another to Louis Epstein 1

116TH ST, 308 West, 18.9x100.11; Anna Wagner to Augusta Nelson..... 1

118TH ST, 417 East, 16.8x100.11; Jacques La Felleman and others to Rose Reinach 1

121ST ST, s s, 225 ft e of Pleasant Av, 23x 80x irregular; William P. Crowell to Catherine Taylor 3,000

147TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Brook Av, 25x 100; John C. Davis to M. J. Davis..... 1

150TH ST, 528 West, 15x99.11; Sallie E. McCall to John G. Moore and another.. 1

179TH ST, s s, 102 ft e of Valentine Av, 50x99.8; Thomas McAdam, referee, to Julia A. Winsor..... 1,200

179TH ST, s s, 102 ft e of the old line of Valentine Av, 50x99.8; Julia Winsor to Frederick Emanuel 5,600

Recorded Leases.

BONNER, Hannah, to Frank Pennachio; Mulberry St, 109, 13 years, 10 months, 16 days $2,000

BUCKLEY, Daniel, to Henry Roberts; University Place, 121, and 37 East 13th St, 9 11-12 years..... 5,400, 6,000

FREUDENBERGER, David, to William Meyer; Chrystie St, 226, 3 years..... 480

HAFFT, Dora, to Isaac Cohen; 36 Columbia St, 2 years, and 1 year renewal..... 2,700

KARSCH, Barnard, to John D. Huneke; 8th Av, 654, all, 5 years..... 2,400

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL SOCIETY for Promoting Religion and Learning, State New York, to Sarah H. Witthaus and others, trustees; Barclay St, 34, s s, 25x100, 16 years..... 1,550

SALOMON, Abraham, and another to Nathan Rosenwald and another; Rivington St, 252, n e corner of Sheriff St, 5 years 1,440

STERN, Henry, and another to Christian Jacob; 3d Av, 739, 4 10-12 years..... 480, 540

Recorded Mortgages.

ADOLPHI, John, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 2d Av, n w s, 51.9 ft n e of 13th St, 25.9x112.6, 1 year..... $1,500

BARTHOLD, Rodofo G., to Henry A. C. Taylor; 55th St, s s, 223 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years 20,000

BERNARDIK, Jacob, to Mayer Katzenberg; 668 2d Av, 5 years..... 8,000

CUNNIFF, Michael J., to Charles M. Curtis; 3d Av, s e s, 162.7 ft s of Franklin Av, 57.8x99.4x62.6x99.6, 5 years..... 2,250

CUNNIFF, Michael J., to Adolphus L. Rake; 3d Av, s e s, 162.7 ft s of Franklin Av, 3 years..... 2,250

CHRIST, Jacob, and Nicholas Grill to Conrad Stein; 349 West 59th St, saloon lease, demand..... 2,605

COHN, Manheim, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 588 Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 22,000

DAVIDSON, John T., to Margaret C. Ralston; 7th Av, w s, 26 ft s of 21st St, 3 years 12,000

DENNY, Daniel D., to Joseph H. Jones; Nelson Av, e s, 200.6 ft n of 164th St, 25x70.10x25.2x69.7, installments 550

EPSTEIN, Louis, to Simon Epstein and another; 115th St, n s, 220 ft e of 1st Av, ½ year..... 5,250

FARLEY, Thomas, to Isabel S. Kemp; Union Av, e s, 193.3 ft s of 168th St, 3 years 4,500

FOWLER, Clarence M., to Lewis B. Crane and another, executors; Prospect Av, 900, e s, 22.10x150, 3 years..... 4,500

GOODMAN, Aaron, to Eliza M. Zerega and others, trustees; 412 Cherry St, 5 years 25,000

GOODMAN, Aaron, to Eliza M. Zerega and others, trustees; 414 Cherry St, 5 years 25,000

HACKMANN, Herman, to the India Wharf Brewing Company; South St 29, n w corner of Cuyler's Alley, demand..... 10,000

HAMMERSTEIN, Arthur, to New York Realty, Bond Exchange and Trust Company; Lot 156 and n ½ of Lot 155, amended map of Cammann estate, 3 years 1,150

HOULAHAN, John J., to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 6th St, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue B, demand..... 5,000

HUTTER, Leopold, to the American Mortgage Company; Morris Av, n w corner of 150th St, 59.2x100, 1 year..... 8,500

JACKSON, Andrew, to Mary J. Jackson; 111th St, s s, 152.6 ft w of 3d Av, 17.6 x100.11, 3 years 2,000

JACOB, August, to Samuel Riker; Gouverneur Place, n s, 92.8 ft w of Washington Av, ½ year..... 12,000

JOHNSTON, Mary E., and another to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 62d St, 363 East, 16x100.5, 2 years..... 1,500

KAUFAMNN, Leopold, to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees; 60 East 3d Street, 5 years..... 30,000

KEARNEY, Margaret T., to Bennett J. King; 64 East 109th St, 4 years..... 8,000

KUHN, Frank, to Henry Arnold; 82d St, 166 East, 25.2x102.2, 1 year..... 1,000

LALLY, Mary E., to Mutual Loan Association; 249 East 121st St, assignment of rents, &c..... 150

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Henry F. Spencer and others, trustees, &c.; 363 and 365 Grand St, 3 years..... 60,000

KUNZ, Louise C., to Elliot Smith and others, trustees, &c.; 1st Av, w s, 41 ft n of 54th St, 5 years..... 7,500

LAPP, Michael, to Edward P. Schell; Spring St, n e corner of Mulberry St, 1 year 5,000

LAPP, Michael, to Sylvester Pope and others, trustees, &c.; Spring St, n e corner of Mulberry St, 3 years..... 40,000

LEFKOVICS, Bartholomeus and Cornelia A., to Paul Hellinger; 335 East 4th St and 301 East 10th St, 1 year..... 2,000

LOGAN, Andrew, to Jane E. Kimber; 26th St, s s, 425 ft e of 9th Av, due..... 1,000

LONGSTREET, Archibald C., to Henry E. Jones and another, trustees, &c.; 16th St, n s, 400 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years..... 6,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Lambert S. Quackenbush, Executor, &c; 159 and 161 East 53d St, 2 mortgages, 5 years, each 15,000

MARGOLIES, Edward, to Louis S. Finn; 109th St, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, demand..... 600

McKEAN, William G., and others to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Columbus Av, w s, 20.5 ft n of 68th St, 40x80, 3 years, gold..... 30,000

MENDELSON, Louis, to Russell Sage; Central Park West, n w corner of 102d St, 5 years..... 200,000

MOCK, Henry P., to New York Realty, Bond Exchange and Trust Company; Lot 154 and south ½ of Lot 155, amended map of Cammann estate, 3 years..... 1,150

MONELL, Maude, to Herman Watjen; Madison St, 138, s s, 25x100, 1 year..... 5,000

NEWMAN, Caroline T., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 61 West 54th St, 3 years..... 17,000

O'CONNOR, George W., and Jennie, to Louise Randell; Jerome Av, n e corner of Southern Boulevard, 3 years..... 7,000

PARKER, Charles T., to Henry D. Winans; 17 East 57th St, 2 years..... 10,000

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY Company to Charles Unangst; Lots 13 and 15, map of 155 lots of Charles A. Stadler, 23d Ward, demand..... 1,500

PHILLIPS, Willis R., to Robert Seiffert; Jackson Av, w s, 126.6 ft s of 156th St, demand 1,750

QUITTNER, Edward, to Solomon Bachrach; 2d St, n e s, 80 ft s e of Avenue A, 1 year..... 5,000

ROBERTS, Henry, to Daniel Buckley; 121 University Place and 35 and 37 East 13th St, leasehold, installments..... 18,000

SCHOELER, Richard B., to Bennett J. King; 62 East 109th St, 4 years..... 8,000

SCHWARZLER, Amelia, to Magdalena Endholz; Park Av, e s, 76.8 ft s of Gouverneur Place, new line, 1 year..... 4,500

SMITH, Laura E., to Robert Seimer; Park Av, n e corner of 115th St, 1 year..... 12,000

SCHAUL, Johanna, to Trustees of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, City of New York; La Fontaine Av, e s, 57.8 ft s of Quarry Road, 5 years..... 2,500

TAYLOR, Catherina, to Daniel J. O'Connor; 121st, s s, 225 ft e of Pleasant Av, 1 year..... 3,000

THOMAS, Stephen G., to Rosa R. Stratton; 24 East 22d St, 2 years..... 40,000

THOMAS, Stephen G., and George

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway, Telephone 1388 Franklin.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

WOMAN'S CLUB HOUSE, 104 West 41st St.—Rooms for nurses, professional women, visitors to city accommodated. Telephone.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young Scotch woman as waitress in private family; and assist with chamberwork; city or country; city reference. 308 East 26th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

OFFICE WORK.—In banker's or broker's office or trust company; by young man with experience and reference. M., Box 191 Times Office.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone, 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED FOR A SPECIAL SUMMER campaign. THE SATURDAY EVENING POST—established by Benjamin Franklin in 1728—now published by The Curtis Publishing Company, proprietors of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, is offered to subscribers, for one year only, for $1.00—the regular price is $2.50. This offer is for the purpose of a quick introduction, and will be withdrawn September 1st. The regular price of $2.50 will be maintained thereafter. We will give a good commission for every subscriber secured, and distribute $3,000 September 1st among the 176 best agents. $500 will be given the person sending the largest number of subscribers at $1.00 each, per agent. At this special low subscription price thousands can be easily secured. Address THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—First-class, clean-cut, able-bodied and intelligent men for conductors and motormen. Apply 40 State St., daily, in the morning, Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS,
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway,
July 14, 1899.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City for the year 1899 have been finally completed and have been delivered to, and filed with the Municipal Assembly of said City, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.

Thomas L. Feitner, President;
Edward C. Sheehy,
Thomas J. Patterson,
William F. Grell,
Arthur C. Salmon,
COMMISSIONERS of TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, Part I. thereof, held in and for the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 11th day of July, 1899.—Present: Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice.—In the matter of the petition of The Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, to assume as its corporate name the words "WASHINGTON SQUARE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS GIRLS."—Order.

On reading and filing the petition of the above-named corporation, The Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, verified the 23rd day of May, 1899 and the exhibits thereto annexed, and upon reading and filing the affidavit of David S. Owen, verified the 6th day of July, 1899, and the affidavit of Theodore L. Peverelly, verified the 6th day of July, 1899, showing the due publication of the notice of this application for a change of the corporate name in New York Law Journal and in The New York Times, respectively, being two daily newspapers published in the City and County of New York; and upon reading and filing the certificate of the Secretary of State, bearing date April 12th, 1899, and certifying that the name "Washington Square Home for Friendless Girls" which said corporation proposes to assume is not the name of any other domestic corporation or a name which said Secretary of State deems so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive, and the Court being satisfied that said petition is true and that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed, and that the petition has been duly authorized, and on due deliberation and no one appearing in opposition thereto, and upon motion of Manierre & Manierre, attorneys for the petitioner, it is

Ordered that the petitioner, The Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, shall, thirty days after the entry of this order, viz., upon the 15th day of August, 1899, assume as its corporate name "WASHINGTON SQUARE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS GIRLS," and it is

Further ordered that a copy of this order shall be duly published in The New York Times newspaper, in the County of New York, once in each week for four successive weeks immediately succeeding the entry of this order, and that this order shall be entered and the papers above mentioned shall be filed at once in the Clerk's Office of the County of New York, and that a certified copy of this order shall be filed within ten days after the entry thereof, be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

Enter, H. B., Jr., J. S. C.

MANIERRE & MANIERRE, Attys. for Petitioner, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.
jy14-1aw4wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 29th day of May, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against Thomas P. O'Malley, lately doing business in Borough of Manhattan, New York City, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, the subscriber, the assignee of said Thomas P. O'Malley for the benefit of creditors, at his place of business, Room 1,041, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 28th day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, June 1st, 1899.

PATRICK M. HANNIGAN, Assignee.
IRA BLISS STEWART, Assignee's Attorney, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—Plaintiff desires trial in the County of New York.—HOWARD THAYER KINGSBURY, plaintiff, against JOHN H. LEITH, Charles Glenn, Nellie Elizabeth Euphrat, and Théophile Euphrat, her husband; Henry Bätjer, Alfred Leeb, Ferdinand Hartwig, and Louis Nova, composing the firm of H. A. Bätjer and Co.; Henry R. Koecher, and Antonie Koecher, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated May 22d, 1899.

HOWARD THAYER KINGSBURY, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address No. 29 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants Nellie Elizabeth Euphrat and Théophile Euphrat, her husband; Henry R. Koecher, and Antonie Koecher: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 31st day of May, 1899, and on the 1st day of June, 1899, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County, City, and State of New York, which said complaint was originally filed on the 22d day of May, 1899.

Dated June 1st, 1899.

HOWARD THAYER KINGSBURY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je2-1aw7wF

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of the petition of Thomas M. Blake and Herbert A. Post to declare as a bankrupt ALMIRA H. ZELIE.—Summons:

To the above-named Almira H. Zelie:

You are hereby summoned before the District Court of the United States of America, within and for the Southern District of New York, to be holden at the Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in said District, on the 22d day of July, 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to appear, plead, answer, or demur to the petition filed by Thomas M. Blake and Herbert A. Post in our said court, praying that you may be adjudged a bankrupt, and in case of your failure to appear, plead, answer, or demur, adjudication will be made against you according to the prayer of the petition.

WILLIAM G. M. PHLIPPEAU, Attorney for Petitioners.

Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the above-named Almira H. Zelie:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Addison Brown, one of the Justices of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated the 7th day of June, 1899, and filed with the petition in the office of the Clerk of said court, in the Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

WILLIAM G. M. PHLIPPEAU, Attorney for Petitioners.

Dated New York, June 9, 1899.
je9-1aw7wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BANKS, MILES.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Ernest Banks, Maude Ernestine Banks, and to any and all unknown heirs and next of kin of MILES BANKS, late of the County of New York, deceased, whose names and whose places of residence are unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, the heirs and next of kin of Miles Banks, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Joseph F. Banks of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the eleventh day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Miles Banks, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 25th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 23d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy7-1aw6wF

BROSNAN, JOHN.—In pursuance o. an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BROSNAN, late of the County of New York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Eldridge G. Duvall, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1899. EVA B. DUNDON, Executrix. ELDRIDGE G. DUVALL, Attorney for Executrix, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City. ap7-1aw6mF

DUNDON, ARTHUR H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR H. DUNDON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Eldridge G. Duvall, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1899. EVA B. DUNDON, Executrix. ELDRIDGE G. DUVALL, Attorney for Executrix, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City. ap7-1aw6mF

GADE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GADE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 349 Broome Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM F. GAFE, Executor. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executor, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. ap14-1aw6mF

HARDENBERGH, EMILY IRENE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EMILY IRENE HARDENBERGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Vernon M. Davis, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. HENRY J. HARDENBERGH, FRANK M. BARNUM, Executors. VERNON M. DAVIS, Attorney for Executors, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je30-1aw6mF

KELLY, KATE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE C. KELLY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1899. CHARLES A. RUNK, Executor. CHARLES B. HART, Esq., Atty. for Executor, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
ap14-1aw6mF

LEGHORN, ISABELLA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to David Nevin, Jessie Nevin, Annie Nevin, Katherine Isabel Colmery, Mary Louise Colmery, Norman Leghorn Colmery, Margaret Isabella Scott, Isabella Mann, Sarah J. Clifford, United Presbyterian Church of Newburgh, New York, American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, New York Home and Hospital of Newburgh, New York, Trustee, Board of Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church, Henry J. Robinson as trustee, and to all persons interested in the estate of ISABELLA LEGHORN, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twelfth day of September, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry J. Robinson as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 59 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. jy7-1aw6wF

MARSHALL, OSCAR T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR T. MARSHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ezekiel Fixman, 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of April, 1899. JOHN B. BURGGRAF, ELIZA HONEYWELL, Executors. STEDMAN & LARKIN, 7 Nassau Street, N. Y.; EZEKIEL FIXMAN, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y., Attorneys for Executors.

RUNK, ELIZABETH P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. RUNK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1899. CHARLES A. RUNK, Executor. CHARLES B. HART, Esq., Atty. for Executor, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
ap14-1aw6mF

TAYLOR, JEANNE L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEANNE L. TAYLOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of June, 1899.—MORTON J. TAYLOR, Executor, &c. FRAYER, SMITH, WHITE & SEAMAN, Attorneys for Executor, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je9-1aw6mF

TIGHE, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD TIGHE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Miller, Peckham & Dixon, No. 80 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of January, 1899.

M. LOUISE PECKHAM,
ELLEN C. GOLDSCHMIDT,
AUGUSTA S. HOCKSTAETTER, Executrices.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Executrices, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ja27-1aw6mF

WALLACE, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS WALLACE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 17th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of April, 1899. MARY WALLACE, Administratrix. JOHN DELAHUNTY, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. a7-1aw6mF

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1,110.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS SILBERSTEIN, Bankrupt

Notice is hereby given that Louis Silberstein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 13, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should no be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee.
July 18, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ALFRED D. BRINK, bankrupt.—No. 1,064.

Notice is hereby given that Alfred D. Brink, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 6th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.
July 13, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—HARRIET E. GORDON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Harriet E. Gordon, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated July 10th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 13, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—HYMAN HARRIS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Hyman Harris, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 24th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 13, 1899.

NO. 1,021.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—OSCAR SOLOMON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Oscar Solomon, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 12th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 2d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee.
New York, July 13, 1899.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE MOLLY STARK IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN WESTERVELT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the third day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of West End Avenue, distant sixty feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of West End Avenue with the southerly side of Eightieth Street; running thence easterly parallel with Eightieth Street and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with West End Avenue forty-two feet; thence westerly parallel with Eightieth Street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the easterly side of West End Avenue; thence northerly along the easterly side of West End Avenue forty-two feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

80th Street.

West End Avenue.	42	60	42
	125		Nos. 408 and 410 West End Avenue.
	125		

79th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $43,216.30, with interest thereon from July first, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $333.20, with interest from July 5th, 1899, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes and assessments and water rents which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $311.90 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage upon which is due the sum of $40.125 and interest from the 5th day of February, 1898.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.
jy7-2aw3wF&Tu

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—EDWARD P. SIMMS, plaintiff, against JOHN McCORMICK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of June, 1899, I, J. P. Keenan, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the northwesterly side of William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and containing as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of William Street, distant two hundred and twenty-nine (229) feet nine (9) inches northeasterly from the northwesterly corner of John and William Streets; running thence northeasterly along the northwesterly side of William Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwesterly along the land now, or formerly, belonging to William Everdell, Robert Thompson, and the minister, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, ninety-five (95) feet six (6) inches; thence southwesterly along land belonging to the Trustees of the Moravian Church twenty-three (23) feet one (1) inch; thence northwesterly along said last-mentioned land two feet one inch (2 ft. 1 in.); thence southwesterly along land belonging to the said parties, the ministry, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, and heretofore demised by them to John C. Brown, one (1) foot four (4) inches, and thence southeasterly along other land belonging to the said the minister, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, and demised by them to Hannah B. Merritt, ninety-seven (97) feet six (6) inches to William Street aforesaid, the place of beginning, be the said several contents and dimensions more or less as the same is described on a map of this and other adjoining lots fronting on William Street belonging to said minister, elders, and deacons of said Reformed Church, which map is in their possession.

That said property is leasehold premises, and is the same as described in a certain indenture of lease recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 2,063, Page 368 of Conveyances.—Dated New York, June 26th, 1899.

JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.

WELLS, WALDO & SNEDEKER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 34 Nassau St., New York City.

95 6
2.1 | 23.1 | 25 William St.
1.4
97.6
229.9

John Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,421.67, with interest thereon from the 16th day of May, 1899; together with costs and allowances amounting to $452.60, with interest from June 21st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, ground rent, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,066.00 and interest.—Dated New York, June 26th, 1899. JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—HENRY W. SCHMIDT et al., plaintiffs, against MOSES KOENIG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street distant two hundred and forty-three (243) feet nine and three-quarters (9¾) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street with the easterly side of Railroad Avenue East; thence running southerly at right angles to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street ninety-five (95) feet; thence easterly parallel with said One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street fifty (50) feet; thence northerly at right angles to said One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street ninety-five (95) feet to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

LUCIEN OUDIN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

140th Street.

Railroad Av. East.	243.9¾	95	50
			50

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $14,556.82, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $138.02. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $8,506.67.

LUCIEN OUDIN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. jy7-2aw3wF&Tu&jy28

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION.

Notice is hereby given that the "Hudson River Line," a corporation organized under the Laws of the State of New York, and having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held at the County Court House, in said County of New York, on the 15th day of August, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name from the "Hudson River Line" to the "Hudson River Day Line."—Dated New York, June 23d, 1899.

HUDSON RIVER LINE, By ALFRED VAN SANTVOORD, President.

ABM. VAN SANTVOORD, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the application of the H. STEARNS COMPANY, for leave to change its name.

Notice is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of August, 1899, at the opening of the Court on said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for an order permitting the Corporation the "H. Stearns Company" to change its name to the "STAR RIBBON MANUFACTURING COMPANY."—Dated New York, June 22d, 1899.

H. STEARNS COMPANY, By HENRY KAMSLER, President.

HENRY MANNE, Attorney for Petitioner, 55 Liberty Street, N. Y. City. je28-1aw6wF

INSTRUCTION.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.

Founded by the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trinity School, in order to provide for girls a thorough secular education, combined with sound religious training.

School year opens September 11, 1899.

For particulars address the Principal, EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., 257 West 93d St.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.
109 West 54th St. 609 Madison Av.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. New Term opens Sept. 20; Branch School, Oct. 2d.
JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,

Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
The Peebles and Thompson School, Boarding and Day School for Girls, 30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

THE OSSINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 32d year begins Sept. 27.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN PRINTING half tone and line plates warrants our saying that you will be well pleased with our pressework. Our specialty, 2,000 printed linen note heads, $3.25. D. A. HUEBSCH & CO., Printers, 31 Rose St., City.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.
VIA SOUND LINES.
FALL RIVER LINE

For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland and Seashore Points Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R. foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 6.00 P. M. Steamer from New York, Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward steamer stops at Newport.

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Newport, Providence, Boston, the North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 5:00 P. M., touching at Newport, R. I., (Monday morning steamer excepted.) Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers NEW HAMPSHIRE and RHODE ISLAND. Leave Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 6:00 P. M. Sunday night westward trips will be made by this line until September 10 inclusive, Saturday night westward trips will be omitted during same period.

NORWICH LINE

For New London, Worcester, Boston, and the East. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Leave Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 5:30 P. M. On Sundays until September 10, inclusive, Stonington Line westward steamer will touch at New London, leaving there at 10:15 P. M. for New York.

FOR BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND, SOUTHOLD AND SAG HARBOR, VIA MONTAUK STEAMBOAT CO.'S LINE.

Steamer leaves Pier 15, E. R., (foot Wall St.) daily (except Sundays) at 5:30 P. M., on Saturdays at 1:00 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays steamer stops at Southold and Orient Point. On Mondays steamer Shinnecock will make a daylight excursion to Greenport and Sag Harbor, leaving Pier 15, at 8 A. M. Excursion tickets, $2.00, good to return same day.

Hudson River by Daylight,

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS, "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY," Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier, 8:50 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson. Through tickets and baggage checked to destination.

Iron Steamboat Co.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.

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General Pass

THE NEW HALL OF RECORDS

Board of Estimate Votes to Reduce Interior Cost $1,000,000.

THINKS PLANS TOO ELABORATE

Other Architects Pass Upon Architect Thomas's Work—He Must Modify His Interior Plans.

The Board of Estimate, at its meeting yesterday, disapproved of the plans made by John R. Thomas, the architect of the new Hall of Records, for the interior finish and decoration of that structure and ordered him so to modify them that the cost of the completed building, estimated at about $4,500,000, would be reduced by about $1,000,000. This action of the Board of Estimate was based on a report by Horgan & Slattery, architects, to whom the Mayor submitted Mr. Thomas's plans.

Some time ago Mr. Thomas submitted to the board his plans and specifications for the interior work on the new building. These called for elaborate marble and mosaic finish, with numerous statues and groups of statuary, and massive and artistic marble staircases, and the most scientific systems of lighting, heating, and ventilation. Some little discussion was caused at the time by a report by Chief Engineer McLean of the Department of Finance, criticising Mr. Thomas because he desired to be empowered to select the mosaic artists and sculptors to make the designs for the ornamentation of the building. On the whole, however, Mr. Thomas's plans were commended, although the estimated cost of the interior work was about $2,500,000. Mayor Van Wyck, alone, felt that the expenditure of so much money was unnecessary, so he sent Mr Thomas's plans to Horgan & Slattery for a report.

This report, which was read before the Board of Estimate yesterday, was a severe criticism of the plans prepared by the architect of the building. In the first place they declared that the marble decorations were too elaborate for a municipal building, though they would not be out of place in an opera house. Twenty-four of the statues which Mr. Thomas desired to have scattered about the corridors, the report said, could be eliminated without detriment to the artistic effect of the building, and mosaic floors in the office rooms could be omitted, because most of them would be covered with carpets. In place of solid marble stairways, Horgan & Slattery urged that iron stairways with marble facings could be used. As a whole their report was in favor of a general cheapening of the structure. The cost of the interior finish and decoration, they declared, need not be over $1,475,000.

Mr. Thomas, who was present, listened to the reading of the report with evident distress, and at its conclusion he told the Mayor that the changes proposed would ruin the structure. His designs had been made with a view to giving the interior of the building a dignified, yet beautiful appearance, and nothing had been further from his mind than extravagance. He had been as economical as consistent with his desire to make the building an artistic success and a credit to the city.

Controller Coler suggested that the plans were too elaborate. He was convinced, he said, that the cost of the building would not be less than $7,000,000 if Mr. Thomas's plans were carried out. It had been his experience that estimates always ran below the actual cost of construction, and the Trustees of the new Public Library had found that out, he said. The latter building, if erected according to the plans, would cost nearer $5,000,000 than $2,500,000, the estimated cost.

"The Trustees of the library will never get $5,000,000 for that building," the Mayor declared decisively.

President Guggenheimer held the same views as the Controller, but Corporation Counsel Whalen alone stood by the architect. "We are a long way behind European cities," Mr. Whalen said, "in the matter of public buildings. When I looked over Mr. Thomas's specifications I felt that we had reached a new era in the construction of public buildings. I do not believe that we ought to let a few dollars prevent us from putting up a building of which the people of New York should be proud."

"The plans for the new Hall of Records were conceived in crime," the Mayor said. "When we came in we tried to remedy the faults of the reform administration, but we were unsuccessful. The people can't hold us responsible for them. Before this administration goes out of office I intend that work shall be begun on a building that will shelter all the city departments."

The Mayor then moved that the plans be rereferred to Mr. Thomas, with instructions to modify them so that the interior work would not cost more than $1,500,000. Controller Coler and President Guggenheimer voted with the Mayor on this motion, but Mr. Whalen was recorded in the negative.

Mr. Thomas, in apparent despair, arose and told the Mayor that it had taken him two years to prepare the plans and that it would require almost that much time to redesign them.

"Well," retorted the Mayor, "we don't want an opera house made out of what is intended to be an office building. If it's going to take you all that time to do this work we'll get another architect."

Horgan & Slattery, whose report on Mr. Thomas's plans was indorsed by the board, have fared extremely well at the hands of Mayor Van Wyck's administration. Shortly after the administration came in they were engaged to alter the Democratic Clubhouse, at 619 Fifth Avenue. Then Commissioner Lantry of the Department of Corrections made them architects of the cell work on the new Tombs Prison, to succeed George C. Cook, who was appointed by Commissioner Wright in Mayor Strong's administration, and who resigned. Afterward they were made architects of the proposed new buildings on Blackwell's Island, and recently they were engaged to prepare designs for the stands along the route of the Dewey parade.

TWO BOND ISSUES AUTHORIZED.

Appropriation of $4,000,000 for Completion of New East River Bridge.

Besides dealing with the plans for the new Hall of Records, the Board of Estimate yesterday gave its attention to one of Mayor Van Wyck's pet measures, the New East River Bridge. Lewis Nixon, the President of the Bridge Commission, appeared before the board and asked for an appropriation of $4,000,000 for the completion of the bridge and the purchase of the necessary land.

"How long will it take you to complete the bridge if you get this money?" the Mayor asked.

"By the end of your term," Mr. Nixon replied.

"Then you'll get it promptly," said the Mayor.

The request was referred to the Controller, who reported favorably on it, and the issue of $4,000,000 in bonds was immediately authorized.

An issue of bonds, amounting to $2,880,796, for the payment of unpaid assessments was authorized, on the motion of President Guggenheimer, who declared that previous administrations had shirked their duties in not providing for the payment of bonds as they came due.

"I'm not in the confidence of former administrations," the Mayor said, with a sarcastic smile, "but I believe in correcting their mistakes."

Rapid Transit Commission Meets.

The Rapid Transit Commission held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce. After a private session lasting about ten minutes the Secretary announced that no report of the proceedings would be made public. The commission is awaiting the approval of the assessment rolls by the Municipal Assembly. It is expected that with the increased valuations the city will be able to issue bonds for about $40,000,000, and the Rapid Transit Commissioners are hopeful that under that authority the work of constructing the proposed underground road can be commenced.

Mr. Leland and the Hotel Gerlach.

The report was current in hotel circles yesterday that Warren Leland, landlord of the Hotel Grenoble, had reconsidered his intention of operating the Gerlach under the name of the Knickerbocker. The alleged failure of the proprietors of the Twenty-seventh Street property to make certain alterations is the reason given for the rupture. It was said at the Grenoble that Mr. Leland was out of town, but it was admitted there was a hitch in the proceedings between him and the owners of the Gerlach.

AUTOMOBILE OFF FOR THE WEST.

The Vehicle, in Which Are Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Bound to San Francisco.

Amid the cheering of a crowd composed mostly of small boys John D. Davis and his wife, Mrs. Louise Hitchcock Davis, at 11:01 o'clock yesterday morning, started from the Herald Building for a trip to San Francisco in an automobile. The trip will be the longest, if completed, ever made by an automobile. The automobile is equipped with a gasoline motor. Many other automobiles surrounded the one that was to make the long journey.

A long row of automobiles followed the venturesome couple. The Davis automobile will go to Albany, and then to Buffalo and along Lake Erie to Chicago and westward across the prairies to the Rocky Mountains by way of Boulder, Col.

QUARTERLY POLICE REPORT.

The Number of Arrests in All the Boroughs Was 38,921.

Statistics have been prepared in the Chief Clerk's office at Police Headquarters showing the number of arrests made by the police during the second quarter of this year, ending on June 30 last. During the three months comprising the second quarter the total number of arrests in all the boroughs of New York was 38,921. Of this number 21,258 males and 6,326 females were arrested in Manhattan and the Bronx. In Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond 9,529 males and 1,808 females were arrested. The total arrests in all the boroughs during the first quarter of this year numbered 31,640.

The following are some of the principal causes of the arrests during the last quarter: Assault, 2,107; assaults on policemen, 34; arson, 7; felonious assault, 328; abandonment, 433; burglary, 267; disorderly conduct, 8,944; gambling, 65; homicide, 102; intoxication, 11,362; disorderly house, 44; grand larceny, 840; petit larceny, 1,424; suspicious persons, 1,937; violation of corporation ordinances, 5,167; excise, 475; Sunday laws, 230. The number of arrests for felonies was 2,378.

During the quarter the police found 1,022 doors open, killed 106 mad dogs, handled 54 dead bodies, and 27 drowned persons, not included in the 54; picked up 336 stray animals, and took care of 1,345 lost children. There were 143 suicides reported.

PURCHASES A NEW PIER.

North German Lloyd Buys Property in Hoboken and Seeks More.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company on Wednesday purchased the Fourth Street pier, Hoboken, and secured immediate possession of the property. The pier was owned by Campbell & Co., and was occupied as a bonded warehouse. Palmer Campbell of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, who acted as agent in the transaction, refused to name the price paid. He said the property was sold subject to a lease by which the Thingvalla Steamship Company occupied a part of the property.

J. D. Bedle, counsel for the North German Lloyd Company, yesterday submitted to Mayor Fagan a proposition to purchase from the city an adjacent piece of property designed to be used as a park by filling out to the shore line in extension of the present Hudson Square Park. Mr. Bedle said if this were done the company could have a waterway only fifty feet wide on one side of its new pier, which would not be sufficient for its purpose. Mr. Bedle said the company would like the city to cede enough property to enable it to make the waterway one hundred feet wide, which would afford ample room and insure the continuance of all the company's traffic at Hoboken.

Mayor Fagan will submit the matter to the Common Council at its next meeting with a recommendation that the city shall make the concession asked for on such terms as may be agreed upon.

MUSIC FOR THE PUBLIC.

Bands Will Play in the Seward and the Battery Park.

There will be music at W. H. Seward Park, at Hester and Division Streets, this evening at 8 o'clock by Eugene A. Johnson's Military Band. The programme:

PART I.

"Hail Columbia."
1. March, "The Boston Traveler".....Tracey
2. Overture, "Lurline".....Wallace
3. Waltz, "Sweet Repose".....Witt
4. March, (characteristic.) "Whistling Rufus".....Mills
5. "A Hunting Scene".....Bucalosi

PART II.

1. Excerpts from "Bohemian Girl".....Balfe
2. Cornet Solo, "Baby's Prayer".....Halle
3. Mazurka, "La Czarine".....Ganne
4. "Gems of the Season".....Chattaway
5. March Hongroise, "Rakoczy".....Liszt

"Star-Spangled Banner."

There will be music at Battery Park by Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band this evening. The programme:

PART I.

American prelude, "The Star-Spangled Banner".....Key
1. March, "The Bride Elect".....Sousa
2. Overture, "William Tell".....Rossini
3. Concerted terpsichorean gem, "Hourida".....Gillet
4. Solo for cornet, selected, Mr. Frank Martin.
5. Excerpts comique from "The Fortune Teller".....Herbert

PART II.

1. Fantaisie le grand, "Maritana".....Wallace
2. Romanza speciale, "L'Eclair".....Halévy
3. Descriptive morceau, "At the Grist Mill".....Muller
4. Highland paraphrase, "Ye Banks and Braes o' Bonnie Doon".....Pappey
5. Lyrical garland populaire, "Par Excellence".....Mackie

POLICEMAN REGAN ARRESTED.

Patrolman in Jail, Charged with Assaulting an Innocent Man.

Policeman James Regan of the Madison Street Station was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Walgering and locked up in Ludlow Street Jail on an order signed by Justice Stover in the Supreme Court in an action to recover $25,000 for assault and battery instituted against him by Max Rosenberg, a tailor at 64 Rutgers Street. Bail was fixed at $250, which Regan could not give.

Rosenberg alleges that on the evening of June 1 last he was sitting on a bench outside Rutgers Park, when Regan, who was, he says, under the influence of liquor, came along. Rosenberg asserts that Regan chased everybody out of the park, and then struck him several times on the head and back with his club and choked him. The people in the crowd begged Regan not to hurt Rosenberg. Regan's answer, so Rosenberg avers, was: "I'll shoot anybody who dares to come near me." He then pulled his revolver.

"When the crowd drew back he replaced his pistol and held me by the throat with one hand and struck me violently with his other fist on the jaws, breaking them both," continues Rosenberg.

The Sergeant at the desk immediately discharged Rosenberg, who was taken to Gouverneur Hospital, where he was confined in bed for five days, and his head inclosed in plaster of paris.

"I have since been attended by Dr. Isaac Sossnitz and Dr. Steinberg of the Mount Sinai Hospital, and will have to submit to an operation on Friday, as one side of my jaw has festered and it may be necessary to remove part of the bone," Rosenberg states. Rosenberg then says that overtures were made to him by Regan to accept a monetary compensation for the injuries he had received. He agreed to take $500, and was arrested on the charge of blackmailing Regan, and haled before Magistrate Flammer in Essex Market Police Court. Magistrate Flammer, when he had heard his story, at once discharged him and denounced his arrest as an outrage.

Five Claims Under the Ahearn Act.

Only five claims under the Ahearn act were filed with the Controller yesterday. They were those of Patrick Farley, $2,000; George Weidecke, $570; Edward A. Gaus, $1,537; William Ketchell, $250, and William Doane, $250. The first three men named are policemen and the others are attendance officers of the Board of Education, who were removed and reinstated by the courts. Gaus is a Police Sergeant in Brooklyn.

New Brooklyn Directory Issued.

Lain & Healy have just issued their Brooklyn Directory for 1899. The book contains [illegible],797 names, an increase of 7,833 over last year, and 1,594 pages. Announcement is made by the publishers that they have decreased the bulk of the volume by cutting out over 200 pages of the advertisements of past years, thus making the book more easily handled.

VIEWS OF CIVIL SERVICE

E. P. Wheeler Criticises Secretary Gage's Statement.

RECENT CITY APPOINTMENTS

Mr. Wheeler Says They Have Been Made in Violation of the White Act—Contests May Follow.

Everett P. Wheeler, who recently wrote Secretary of the Treasury Gage a public letter on the subject of the President's order exempting certain positions from the competitive list under the civil service law, spoke emphatically yesterday on both the Federal and municipal civil service situations. The reply of Secretary Gage to George McAneny, Secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League, who the other day addressed a communication to Mr. Gage, aiming to show that the President's order had been ill-advised, was called to Mr. Wheeler's attention, and he was asked to express an opinion on it.

In reply to Secretary Gage's statement that the courts had upheld the Collectors in the Internal Revenue Service who maintained that the law gave them the right to appoint their deputies, Mr. Wheeler said:

"The courts have held that they would not interfere to prevent a removal, but they have not held that the removal was lawful, so far as I know. I am very sure that I should have known of it had they so held.

"As to the matter of appointments since the opening of the war with Spain," Mr. Wheeler added, "there is no doubt that a law was passed making possible such appointments without compliance with the civil service regulations. What we object to is, in the first place, that such a law was passed, and, secondly, that advantage was taken of it. The law was not obligatory. But it certainly did make it optional to make these appointments without reference to the civil service regulations.

"As to the payment of persons illegally appointed, I may say that the courts have uniformly held in this State that when a person has been illegally appointed there is no obligation to pay him his salary, and the United States have never, so far as I know, held otherwise. The refusal to pay illegally appointed persons is practically the only way we have been able in this State to enforce the civil service regulations. It is my opinion, as a lawyer, that if the Treasury Department had refused to pay the salaries of persons who had been illegally appointed to the Federal service, the United States courts would never have compelled it to pay those salaries. I am also clear that the Secretary of the Treasury would not be impeachable for refusing to pay a clerk or other official illegally appointed, and that his discretion in the matter would not be subject to the control of any of the officials in the Treasury Department." Secretary Gage had declared that the Controller of the Treasury was the interpreter of the law for him, and that he must pay the clerks whom the Controller decided should be paid, under pain of rendering himself liable to impeachment.

Mr. Wheeler also gave it as his opinion that the attitude of various officials of the municipal administration was opposed to the provisions of the White Civil Service act. This act went into effect on April 19, and the rules for which it provided, and which were to regulate the administration of the municipal civil service, were not promulgated until July 11. In the interim, the old rules being abrogated and the new ones not yet at hand, some of the heads of city departments decided that this situation left them free to make appointments as they saw fit, and without regard to civil service rules at all. Lee Phillips, Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, said yesterday that such was the opinion held by some of the heads of departments, though he did not know what legal adviser stood sponsor for the view.

"Section 7 of the White act," said Mr. Wheeler, "when the matter was called to his attention, "covers the case, I think." The section is as follows:

No officer or officers having power of appointment or employment shall select or appoint any person for appointment, employment, promotion, or reinstatement except in accordance with the provisions of this act and the rules and regulations prescribed thereunder.

"My opinion is that under that section," said Mr. Wheeler, "such appointments as those you refer to are not valid, because they are not made in accordance with the provisions of the act. I believe that it was the plain intention of the Legislature to prevent any such appointments, and to urge prompt action upon the municipal officials. They did not expect any delay resulting from a failure promptly to approve new civil service rules. The Municipal Civil Service Commission prepared certain rules which the State Board approved with amendments, and the Mayor then refused to approve. The State Board thereupon became empowered to prescribe rules. But the delay and refusal to approve the rules were all the work of municipal officials, and any deadlock resulting therefrom should be regarded as due to them. The section I have cited prevents any such appointments as have been made without regard to civil service rules."

"Can the persons so appointed be rightfully paid?" Mr. Wheeler was asked.

"I believe that they cannot," he replied. "No doubt they will contest their cases in the courts."

Mr. Wheeler also cited the following portion of Section 28 of the White act:

All merit and eligible lists of persons examined prior to the passage of this act under the civil service rules and regulations in force at the time of such examinations shall be continued on as if the provisions of this act, subject, however, to such reasonable regulations and revision as the rules shall prescribe.

"Under this section," said Mr. Wheeler, "the municipal officials could have made their appointments from the old eligible lists. That would have been, in my opinion, in accordance with the provisions of the act."

Lee Phillips also expressed the opinion yesterday that the cases of men appointed in the interim between April 19 and July 11 would be fought in the courts. Should the Controller pay one of these men and it be afterward found that he had no right to do so, he would have to make good the loss. The most noticeable of the appointments made on the theory previously mentioned, that the absence of civil service rules gave heads of departments a clear field, is that of Fire Chief Croker. He probably will have to fight for his pay.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission expects a copy of the new rules under the White law on Monday. In the absence of rules for its guidance under this law, it has made no requisition on the Corporation Counsel's office for legal opinions, but has contented itself with omitting to certify appointments made since April 19, as made in accordance with the civil service regulations, inasmuch as no such regulations were in force, and it therefore did not feel justified in signing pay rolls.

Shortly after the White act was passed the commission, not yet being acquainted with its provisions, held a few examinations. This was stopped when the provisions of the law were learned. New examinations will have to be held.

TO REVIEW TAX ASSESSMENTS.

Writs to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and Hoffman House.

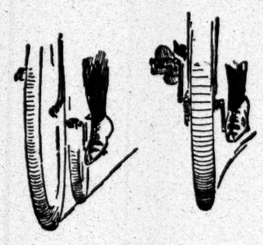
A writ of certiorari to review the assessment of the Tax Commissioners was granted to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company by Justice Stover in the Supreme Court yesterday. The Commissioners assessed the tax for this year on a valuation of $9,735,000. The company states its assets at $46,462,144, including $25,908,395 real property outside the State, and $950,000 in this city. Its personal property outside the State is placed at $3,850,531, and it holds stock in other companies, which is taxed in them as capital stock, valued at $5,863,098.

The company claims that its taxable balance amounts to $6,420,206, which cannot be taxed because its debts amount to $8,316,437, and alleges that the Commissioners refused to correct their assessment.

A similar writ was granted to the Hoffman House to review the assessment upon its realty, which was placed at $1,735,000. This is alleged to be $590,000 too high.

Sinking Fund Commission Meeting.

At the meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission yesterday an issue of bonds amounting to $2,300,000, for the use of the Dock Department in improving the North River water front, was authorized. Controller Coler was authorized to concentrate the entire auditing force of his department in the Stewart Building and do away with the offices of Auditors in the several boroughs. This will not affect the size of the force.



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WILL OF MRS. M. E. CLEVELAND.

Testatrix Left Bulk of Fortune to M. F. Scaife, Who Saved Her from Drowning—The Will Probated.

Surrogate Varnum yesterday, in admitting to probate the will of Mrs. Maria Elizabeth Cleveland, over which there was a contest before Surrogate Arnold, made several important rulings. The testatrix died in France, where the will was executed. The contestants claimed that there is no provision in the laws of this State authorizing the admission to probate here of a will of personal property executed in France in accordance with the laws of this State, and not according to the laws of France. The Surrogate overrules the objections, and decides "that the testatrix, although at the time of her death and for many years prior thereto, sojourning abroad, had not intentionally relinquished her residence and domicile in this State, and that therefore the Surrogate's Court had jurisdiction to admit the will to probate." Mrs. Cleveland, after making gifts to her sister and others, bequeathed the net income of her residuary estate to "my beloved friend, Marvin F. Scaife of Pittsburg, (who, at the risk of his own life, saved me from accidental drowning,) during his life. At his death the principal was to go to his children, if any, with a further provision that in case Scaife should leave no children, the principal should go, upon his death, partly to his widow, if any, and the balance to the Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers and the Widows and Orphans of Deceased Ministers of the Presbyterian Church, located in Philadelphia. In the event of the death of Scaife before the testatrix, without leaving widow or children, the whole principal of the trust fund was to go to the Board of Relief.

Surrogate Varnum holds that the objections are not well taken. "To effect a change of domicile for the purpose of succession," he says, "there must be not only a change of residence but an intention to abandon the former domicile and acquire another as the sole domicile. Domicile of origin is presumed to continue until a new one is acquired. Residence alone has no effect per se, except as a ground from which to infer intention. Length of residence will not alone effect the change. Intention alone will not do it, but the two must be concurrent to constitute a change of domicile. The intention may be gathered both from acts and declarations. Acts are the most important, and written declarations usually more reliable than oral ones. (53 N. Y., 556.) The facts in this case appear to be that the testatrix, with her husband, both citizens of the United States and of the State of New York, went to Europe in 1865 and remained there until her husband's death, in March, 1878, living most of the time in Switzerland and France. She returned to New York in the Autumn of 1878 to attend the probate of her husband's will and settle his affairs, and duly qualified as his executrix Dec. 16, 1878, taking the usual oath that she was a resident of New York. She returned to Europe in October or November, 1879, and remained there continuously until her death, in March, 1897, occupying an apartment in Paris, and during part of the time an apartment at Baden-Baden, both furnished by herself, but also spending a considerable part of the time in traveling about Europe.

"It is clear from the evidence that the testatrix preferred living abroad after her husband's death for many reasons of habit, personal comfort, and health, but I find nothing to satisfy me that she had any intention of giving up her residence and domicile in New York, even though she thought it probable that she might never return there to live because of her increasing age and ill-health, and for other reasons given in her own letters in evidence, such as her dread of seasickness, the death of so many of her former acquaintances and friends, &c. Her associations abroad seem to have been chiefly with Americans; whenever she changed her will she consulted a New York lawyer, and when the last will was executed, in October, 1896, she went, of her own volition, to the American Consulate General at Paris and executed it in the presence of the Consul General and with two American attachés of his office and another American as subscribing witnesses. In the will so signed by her she is described as of the City of New York, and while this recital is, of course, not conclusive, (3 Miss., 206,) it could hardly have escaped her notice if she had formed a deliberate intent of legally changing her domicile. In addition, she names in her will a New York trust company as executor.

"The only question remaining is as to whether there was any undue influence exerted upon her to secure the execution of the will in question. Where a will is contrary to the dictates of natural affection, of justice, and of duty the burden is on the proponents of giving some reasonable explanation of its unnatural character, or, at least, that it was not the result of mental defect, obliquity, or perversion, (54 Hun., 132-138.) In the case under consideration the testatrix has not selected as the chief beneficiaries under her will her nearest blood relatives, but the principal object of her bounty is a young man who is not in any way related to her, but there is nothing in the evidence to satisfy me that the bequest to him was not made from the influence of gratitude, affection, or esteem, rather than from any influence exercised through coercion, imposition, or fraud, such as constitutes undue influence, (3 Keyes, 669.) Nor is there, in my judgment, sufficient evidence to sustain the contention that the testatrix had her faculties so impaired as to be readily subject to any controlling influence of hypnotism, force, imposition, or fraud, or that any such influence was actually exerted in connection with her execution of the will. Her will may not be such as some of us would consider wise and in accordance with the claims of her nearest relatives, but the principle is well settled that in the absence of clear proof of incapacity, fraud, or undue influence it is a testator's privilege to do as he will with his own." (34 N. Y., 197.)

LEGAL NOTES.

TRANSPORTATION OF COMMERCIAL TRAVELER'S SAMPLES.—A judgment against James Talcott on the trial in this city in 1895 of his action brought to recover from the Wabash Railroad Company the value of property destroyed while in transit from Chicago to New York in 1889, and which was affirmed by the late General Term of the Supreme Court, has been in part reversed by the Court of Appeals. The baggage agent of the company at its Chicago station, knowing that Mr. Talcott, holding a coupon ticket of the company for passage from Chicago to New York, had trunks containing commercial traveler's samples, demanded and received from the passenger desiring to have them checked to New York compensation for their transportation here as extra baggage. The company's road extended only to Detroit, and there connected with a series of roads to New York. The agent gave Mr. Talcott a check, stamped with the name of the company, bearing the words "From Chicago to New York." The trunks were shipped and were destroyed by fire while in transit upon another road. The Court holds, in an opinion by Judge Vann, that a question of fact was raised as to whether the defendant company agreed, aside from the contract to transport the passenger, for a new and independent consideration, to transport the trunks containing the merchandise; and a non-suit granted as to such cause of action constituted reversible error. There was a statement at the head of the ticket that the company "selling this ticket" acted "as agent," and that it did not intend to become responsible beyond its own line. The Court held that the plaintiff, who had paid through fare to the terminus of connecting railroad lines, and received a coupon ticket for New York from the Wabash, the first of the connecting companies, and intended to purchase a ticket that would take him over connecting lines, warranted the inference of notice to him, and raised a question of fact as to whether the contract was for through transportation or not; and a finding on that question in the negative prevented recovery, and called for the dismissal of the complaint as to the other cause of action for damages for loss of personal baggage of the passenger carried free as an incident of the ticket and destroyed by fire on another road.

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THROWN DOWN AN EMBANKMENT ON A HIGHWAY.—George W. Hewett was driving along a highway in the town of Thurman, Warren County, N. Y., on the night of June 11, 1897. The road for a distance of about sixty-six feet passed along the edge of a bank thirty feet high, the width of the roadbed from the inside of the road to the brink of the bank being about seventeen feet and from the outside track to the brink from two feet to three feet five inches. Hewett was thrown out of his wagon and down the embankment, at a point where there had been no barrier for several years, the old barrier having rotted down. In Hewett's suit against the town for damages for the injuries he received the evidence tended to show that the night was so dark that, although familiar with the locality, he could not see the road, but depended on his horse, which was walking. There was a curve in the road at the place of the accident, and if the horse had gone straight ahead he would have walked off the bank, but neither the horse nor the wagon fell down the bank. The Third Appellate Division, reversing a dismissal of the complaint on the trial, held, by Justice Merwin, that the questions whether the Commissioner of Highways was negligent in failing to erect a barrier at that place and whether the accident was attributable to such negligence, and whether the plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence were for the jury. Presiding Justice Parker and Justice Herrick dissented.

More of Those
MEN'S
Imported Sample Socks
In a Choice Line of Fancy Stripes and Plain Colors.
On Sale To-day In Two Lots.

15c. pair, 6 pairs for 85c. Value 25c. pr.

19c. pair, 6 pairs for $1.10 Value 35c. pr.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

GUARDED THE WHITNEY GRAVE.

Youth Accused of Turning from That Occupation to Burglary.

William Robertson, a young man who has been employed as a watchman at the grave of Mrs William C. Whitney at Douglaston, was held yesterday by Magistrate Healy, at Flushing, in $500 bail to await the action of the Queens County Grand Jury. He is charged with breaking into the station of the Long Island Railroad at Broadway, Flushing, Sunday night and stealing $43.

Robertson is only sixteen years old, and recently came from Scotland. He was formerly a caddie on the Oakland golf links.

SEEK TO PUNISH A SHERIFF.

Proceedings at White Plains Over Release of Mrs. Weeks from Jail.

An interesting case will come up before Surrogate Silkman at White Plains on Saturday morning, when show-cause orders obtained against Sheriff William V. Malloy of Westchester County and Lawyer David H. Hunt of William's Bridge and motions to punish them for contempt will be argued. Sheriff Malloy and Attorney Hunt are charged, the one with permitting the escape and the other with illegally obtaining the release from jail of Mrs. Susie Slater Weeks, confined in jail by the order of the Surrogate for non-payment of certain moneys.

If the decision be adverse to the Sheriff and the usual punishment in such cases (fine and imprisonment) be inflicted, it will present the rather unusual spectacle of a Sheriff being locked up in his own jail. Inasmuch as he can hardly imprison himself, the Coroner, who is the only legal officer empowered under such circumstances, will be called upon to attend to that interesting ceremony, should judgment render it necessary.

Mrs. Weeks lives in Mount Vernon, is the wife of C. W. Weeks of that place, and the mother of three children. On April 8 last she was committed to jail by the Surrogate for contempt of court for failure to pay $935.53, as directed by a decree of the court. The amount was found to be due certain beneficiaries under the Slater will. Mrs. Weeks declared that she was penniless and unable to pay the sum ordered. She remained in jail from April 8 until May 31. She was then released as the result of habeas corpus proceedings.

AMERICAN SPIRITS INQUIRY.

Stockholders' Committee Promises a Searching Investigation.

Bert Reiss, Chairman of the Stockholders' Protective Committee of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, which opposes the plan of merger of the Distilling Company of America, issued a statement yesterday after a meeting of the committee. In it he said that the committee desired a thorough investigation of all the books, so as to be able to reconcile the present acts of the officers of the American Spirits Company with their previous statements that the company controlled 90 per cent. of the trade, that it was in splendid condition, that it had made valuable contracts with South American republics and received valuable concessions thereby, that its business was daily increasing, and its future very bright. The committee will find out immediately why the Spirits Distributing Company, which is wholly dependent upon the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, is making money and pays a dividend, while its supporter never showed these returns, and also under what legal rights the former is using the most valuable properties of the latter, and whether it is true or not that the stock of the distributing company is mostly held by the managers of the manufacturing company.

The statement adds that the committee will find out what was done with the $2,000,000 working capital with which the manufacturing company started business, and why the Board of Directors failed to make an annual report, as required by statute, and that by an examination of the books it is found that the company was mismanaged, its properties used for the benefit of others, and its business diverted for speculative and stock jobbing purposes, the committee will rigidly enforce its legal remedies.

Mr. Reiss hints at the possession of salient and important information of mismanagement, and concludes with this statement:

We propose to obtain for the security holders all they are justly entitled to in every sense of the word, and have an accounting rendered whereby they will be able to judge for themselves the real, not the fictitious, value of their holdings.

Answers to Correspondents.

ALBERT B., BROOKLYN.—Tokens were issued between the years 1834 and 1841 during the bank troubles under the Jackson Administration. Your copper token with "Millions for Defence" on the edge and "Not a Cent for Tribute" on the face is probably dated 1841. Its value would then be 5 cents.

CONSTANT READER.—There were two distinct issues of 25-cent coins in 1853. The one having rays at the back of the eagle is rare and is worth from $5 to $10 according to condition. The other, without the rays, is quite common, and commands no premium.

Country Club at Bernardsville.

The large colony of wealthy New York and Newark business men of Bernardsville, Somerset County, N. J., is to have a new country club. Articles of incorporation have been filed with the Somerset County Clerk. The Trustees elected for the first year are as follows: George W. Ide, C. L. Blair, Henry R. Kunhardt, George H. Post of New York; Clarence E. Mitchell, Charles M. Chapin, Julius A. Starsberg, R. V. Lindabury, A. Wright Post, and Percy R. Pyne, of Bernardsville; Grant B. Schley of Far Hills; E. T. H. Talmage of Mendham, and Robert L. Stevens of Hoboken.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

O'Neill's.

Clearing Sale of Misses' and Children's
Summer Dresses!

Gingham and Percale Dresses trimmed with ruffles over shoulders and edged with lace or embroidery, 6 to 14 year sizes,
☞ Formerly 1.50;
now 75c.

Eton Suits in fancy stripes, trimmed with embroidery, 6 to 10 year sizes,
☞ Formerly 2.00;
now 1.59.

Misses' Eton Suits of Fine Cheviot, all neatly trimmed with fancy braid and buttons, Revers lined with silk, variety of colors, 14 to 18 year sizes,
☞ Formerly 25.00 and 29.00;
now 12.50.

Also Great Reductions in Skirts and White Organdie and Point d'Esprit Dresses.

Golf Hats.

The Rough and Ready kind, neatly trimmed newest style, Black or White,
95c. each.

Women's Sailor Hats.
The largest and best selected stock in town to select from. The Prices range from 25c. upward.

A Sale of Women's Suits!
A special lot of Gray Homespun Suits with Fly-Front Jackets, lined with colored Taffeta and finished with White Pique Detachable Revers, also in Black Serge with black Taffeta lined Coat, Special, 9.98.

Also some unusual chances in Skirts and Shirtwaists.

ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

KILLED ON BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

Trolley Car Runs Into Wagon and Injures Its Occupants, One of Them, A. U. Schlatter, Fatally.

A Greene and Gates Avenue trolley car wrecked a wagon on Brooklyn Bridge at 12 o'clock yesterday, causing the death of George A. U. Schlatter, fifty-six years old, of 130 Hopkins Street, Brooklyn, and injuring another man and a boy.

Mr. Schlatter was a tinsmith and cornice maker and owned the wagon, which is an open one, drawn by one horse. He was on the seat driving, and the foreman of his shop, Emanuel Filler, of 780 Broadway, Brooklyn, was sitting by him. Two boys, one of them Mr. Schlatter's son, George, twelve years old, sat in the body of the wagon taking care of the tools, pipe, and other material there. They were coming to New York to finish a job on the east side, down town.

As they came down the slope, about 300 feet west of the tower on the New York side, the wagon was running with the inside wheels on the car track. Mr. Schlatter tried to turn out into the roadway, as he saw a car coming behind him, but was not quick enough. The car was running very fast, and it struck the back of the wagon at nearly full speed.

The occupants of the vehicle were all hurled out. Mr. Schlatter and Mr. Filler fell with the horse, which went down as if it had been shot through the head. Schlatter struck the cobblestones with much force and fell under the horse. He was picked up and sent to Hudson Street Hospital, where he died in the receiving ward two hours after he reached the hospital, having been crushed about the body, besides receiving several bad gashes on the head and face.

Filler's left arm was deeply cut near the shoulder, and he suffered from shock, but he was sent home after his injuries had been attended to by an ambulance surgeon.

George Schlatter, the younger, was scratched and bruised, but his injuries are not serious, and he was sent home. He narrowly escaped being plunged over the coping to the street below.

The motorman and the conductor of the car were arrested and taken to the bridge station house.

Schlatter leaves a wife and family.

STOLEN SILKS STILL MISSING.

Hein & Fox Offer a Reward of $750 for Their Recovery.

The police have not yet succeeded in recovering any of the $6,000 worth of silks and satins stolen in broad daylight on July 4 from Hein & Fox of 123 and 125 Bleecker Street. Three men were arrested in Philadelphia on suspicion of being concerned in the affair, and the police claim that they are the men wanted, but the owners of the stolen goods say that this is not by any means all they want done.

The robbery was committed by four young men, who drove a wagon to the building, in which Messrs. Hein & Fox have a loft, and calmly loaded on to the wagon a number of cases of goods that were standing near the elevator shaft. The goods were carried from the second floor down the stairway and through a vacant store to the street.

Frank Witt, an engineer, declares that he saw the goods being carted away, and, feeling sure a robbery was being committed, stopped Capt. Chapman, who was walking near by with another police officer. According to Witt, the Captain said he did not want to be bothered, and refused to listen to his would-be informant.

Hein & Fox have offered a reward of $750 and "no questions asked" for information that will lead to the recovery of the goods. Both partners speak highly about the police. They declare that there is an organized gang of young burglars which has been operating in the dry goods district for months with absolute impunity. Mr. Fox said yesterday that he knew the names of the burglars and that they were in Philadelphia, but would not say whether the men under arrest were those he referred to. The burglars were, he remarked, so little in fear of arrest when the robbery was committed that they brought a second wagon, after they had filled the red one seen by Witt, and carried another load of goods away. The police had, he added, so far as he knew, made no attempt to trace the stolen property at pawnbrokers' establishments here or elsewhere. "I am willing," concluded Mr. Fox, "to pay the $750 to any one, a policeman or private citizen, who will help us to get our property back. Maybe that will do some good."

J. C. ELLIS SAYS HE IS POOR.

"White Elephant's" ex-Proprietor Up in Supplementary Proceedings.

John C. Ellis, formerly proprietor of the "White Elephant," on Sixth Avenue, was examined before Justice O'Dwyer in the City Court yesterday in supplementary proceedings, which were instituted as the result of a judgment for $295 obtained by John Wick on June 16. The judgment was on a number of promissory notes given by Ellis in payment for stoves.

Ellis